FLANDERS--
MY COUNTRY
AT
WEST END
CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

WEST END
CINEMA
THE COOLEST AND THE MOST COMFORTABLE THEATRE IN BOMBAY

VOL. V NO. 278 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co., will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I., sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
BOMBAY BRANCH
Alice Buildings, Fort,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE.—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,057.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE
GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.
Prof. JAMES'
Electro Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, involuntary discharges and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.
SOLE AGENTS:
ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.
Market, BOMBAY.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,250,000

Head Office:
20, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point.)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank:
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.
DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
Established 1889.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 36,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 22,100,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fongtien	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	(Mukden)	Seattle (U.S A.)
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
Los Angeles (Cal U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsingtau
Liaoyang	Pekin	Tsinanfu
	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.
Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England)
HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E.C.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, BAGDAD, BASRAH AND AMARA

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Called-up Capital £600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £900,000
Reserve Fund £270,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T. (Chairman).
Sir Edward Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
Emile Francqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.)
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J. S. Haskell, Esq. (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq. (Martins Bank, Ltd.)
BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart.,
Narottam Morarji Goculdas Esq.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 5 PER CENT PER ANNUM.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT Accounts at 4 per cent per annum.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING

THE
SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 18,750,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 2,100,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.
BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Bombay	Hankau	Honolulu
Kyoto	Moji	New York
San Francis	Shimonoseki	Yokohama, etc.,
Hakata	Hiroshima	Kobe
London	Nagoya	Osaka
Shanghai	Tokyo	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

J. SATO, Manager.
Church Gate Street, Bombay.
P. O Box No. 389.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.
HEAD OFFICE—BARODA.
Branches:—Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 5,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,33,439	15	5
Reserve Funds	13,37,432	8	0

HEAD OFFICE.—LAHORE.
Branches.
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jummu, Srinagar and Jhelum City.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc.,. of outstations are brought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

NAND LAL PURI,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.
Investments in Government and approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without disfinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN
THE NATIONAL
INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LIMITED.

Because—
(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life Offices of unquestionable security.
(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.
(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.
(4) Its policies have no irksome restrictions.

For further information, Prospectus, etc., please apply to—
THE GENERAL AGENTS,
Bombay and Deccan,
42, Medows Street,
BOMBAY.

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY).
Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt.
Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.
For Prospectus and further particulars—Apply to—
SECRETARIES & MANAGERS,
JIVANLAL, DASTUR & Co.,
112, Esplanade Road, Fort.

HOTELS

DURBAR DELAVER RESTAURANT.
Hot meals of exquisite taste and best quality.
14, GREEN STREET, FORT.

R. K. F. SASANIAN & CO.
Marine Lines, First Lane.
BAKERS & CONFECTIONERS,
GENERAD MERCHANTS AND TOBACCONISTS.

THE
CHEAPEST
FIRST CLASS HOTEL
at which to put up at in Bombay is the
RAILWAY HOTEL
Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Railway" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a central healthy locality.
DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.
Competent Chefs, High Class Wines and Billiard Tables.
Please write to Manager, Railway Hotel,
Charney Road, BOMBAY. Telephone No. 511

EASTERN HOTEL.
13, Meadows Street, Bombay.
EXCELLENT CUISINE,
ELECTRIC LIGHTS.
MONTHLY RESIDENTS AT CHEAP RATES

THE EVER POPULAR
EMPRESS HOTEL
NASIK ROAD,
DEOLALI.
MODERATE CHARGES,
FAMOUS FOR CUISINE
SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

TURKO ROMAN BATH,
WITH MASSAGE AND VIBRATORY MASSAGE
Separate arrangement for Ladies.
Restorer and Preserver of
HEALTH, STRENGHT AND BEAUTY.
Highly appreciated by the medical world.
Open: 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. Sundays not excepted.
Chambers: 303, Hornby Road, Bombay, opposite Whiteaway Laidlow & Co., Ltd.

'The Silk you have been admiring'

(1) 'YOUR TASTE'
(2) 'YOUR STYLE'
(3) 'YOUR FASHION'

These have been our Special and Careful Study for years.

'The Silk' you have been 'admiring' is available
—ONLY—
AT—
AHMED E. ESAALI,
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

TRY YOUR LUCK
2,000 HANDSOME AND BEAUTIFUL FREE PRIZES
WHERE?
AT JAPANESE FINE ARTS
NEXT TO NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA Ltd.
To be distributed among 2,000 first Customers purchasing goods upto Rs. 10 or above. Not merely the prizes, but a great amusement too for the Customers in the drawing of the prizes.
COMMENCING FROM 5th NOVEMBER 1917.

SILK! SILK!

If you wish to know WHERE you can have best Silk piece-goods and embroidery at the
Lowest Prices,
where you may see designs never seen before, then pay a visit to or write for Patterns (free) stating requirements to
KARANJIA & Co., Ltd.
270, Hornby Road, Fort.
Opposite: Messrs. John Roberts & Co.

SALE BY AUCTION

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
81, Medows Street.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT DE SOUZA STREET DOONGRI, OUT OF FORT, BOMBAY.

HIGH COURT.
Suit No. 525 of 1917.
Chabildas Lukhmidas & another .....Plaintiffs
v.
Sha Amratlal Kalidas & others .....Defendants

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co., will under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above suit and pursuant to the authority given to him by the order made herein bearing date the 8th day of October, 1917, sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of November, 1917, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.), the undermentioned property on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All the right, title and interest of the plaintiffs and defendants to the suit in all that piece or parcel of land of quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being at Doongri, De Souza Street outside the Fort of Bombay, within the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 603 New No. 6262 Old Survey No. 982, and New Survey No. 2194 and containing by admeasurement 233 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under B Ward No. 1799 and Street Nos. 148-154 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the property of Tejpal Khatao on or towards the South by the property of Poonsey Champsey on or towards the East by the said Doongri Jao De Souza Street and on or towards the West by the property of Currim Meghji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mansukhlal Hiralal Mehta & Co., Attorneys for the Receiver, at their Office, 79, Medows Street, Fort or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 21st November, 1917.

SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO'S SALES.

The sale of landed property at Bhendi Bazar, Parel Road, belonging to the Trust of Bhanji Damji's Charity, advertised for FRIDAY, the 30th instant, has been POSTPONED till further notice.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD MOTORS, ACCESSORIES, CUP BOARDS, AND WORKING TOOLS, ETC., BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF THE LATE MR. D. M. HIRAMANEK, THE PROPRIETOR OF THE BRITANNIA AUTOMOBILE WORKS.

Under instructions from J. Sanders Slater, Esq., the Administrator-General of Bombay and the Administrator of the estate and effects of the late Mr. D. M. Hiramanek, the Proprietor of the Britannia Automobile Works, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction on THURSDAY the 29th day of November 1917 at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.). at the workshop opposite the Chaupati Post, Girgaon, the going concern of the said Britannia automobile works consisting of:—
A few old motors, working tools, old tyres, cupboards, tables, chairs, clock, etc., etc.
For further particulars, and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 21st Nov. 1917.

J. S. MODY & CO.
20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE ON FRIDAY, THE 23RD NOVEMBER, 1917, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE OFFICE AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MILNER'S SAFE, NO. 8, REMINGTON TYPEWRITER, ETC.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 23rd day of November, 1917, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), in Elphinstone Circle, Fort, opposite the Gardens, valuable teak and blackwood office and household furniture, comprising writing tables, book cases, glass door cupboards, chairs, No. 8 Remington brief typewriter, Milner's safe, mirror and panel door almyrahs, marble top tables, iron copying press, glass show cases, cushioned sofas etc., etc.
The property of Messrs. Hall and Grey and others.
The above is on view.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 21st November, 1917.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES

"Wanted," "To be Let," and "For Sale" advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words) 8 annas per insertion; every additional word ½ anna.

Advertisements are not received after 3 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line or Re. 1 per inch. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle," Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

	Daily. Rs.	Sunday Rs.
Local	30	5 per annum
Up-country	35	6 per annum

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Bookkeeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

DR. H. SARCAR M.B.—Experienced Homeopath of 33 years standing, Medical Examienrr Hind, Co-op. Insur. Soc. Ltd., etc., is on a short visit here and will take up obstinate cases pronounced incurable by experts. Hours: 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. Sandhurst Hindu Lodge, Sandhurst Road, Bombay. 838

ASTROLOGER—PROFESSOR XENOBIN—whose reputation as an upto date Astrologer is well known—is on tour. Predicts yearly, monthly and daily events of one's life and answers all sorts of questions on a thorough scientific basis, and attends private calls to any part of India. Send date, time, and place of birth. Address: Watson's Hotel, Room No. 112, Bombay. 695

LEPROSY of ten years standing Leucoderma and patches of any duration arising from vitiated blood cured radically and permanently in four weeks. Rs. 7/8 per week. Three days treatment sent free for trial. THE EASTERN MEDICINE STORE, 77, Durga, Ch., Mitter Street, Calcutta. 895.

DON'T CONDEMN YOUR TYPEWRITERS—We undertake all sorts of most intricate repair works and execute them in a quite substantial and up-to-date manner at very reasonable charges. Typewriters cleaned, Typewriters overhauled, Typewriters adjusted, Typewriters repaired at lowest charges. Every repair guaranteed. Estimates free. A Rev. Gent. writes "If anyone desires a Typewriter repaired promptly and with care, I am sure he can go to no better place in Bombay than to your Firm."

We repair all makes of Typewriters.
THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING Co.,
36, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tele: "Writertype."

FRUITS, FLOWERS, Etc.

WALNUTS or CHESTNUTS, 9 lbs. nett for Rs. 3-8, dried apple rings for cooking 6 lbs. for Rs. 4, honey 5 lbs. for Rs. 4, all charges included. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunbar, P.O. Kulu, Panjab. 352

HOTELS & HEALTH RESORTS

DEOLALI'S PREMIER HOTEL.—Grand Hotel well-known for Best cusine, cleanliness and home comforts and separate Blocks. Moderate charges. Apply, H. F. SETNA, Proprietor 1000

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED for the Shire Highlands Railway, Nyasaland, Ld., Limbe, in British Central Africa an Indian Boilermaker. Salary Rs. 150 per month. Terms,—three years' agreement, free return passage, free quarters and medical attendance. Only experienced men need apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 428, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 825

WANTED—Respectable CHIEF AGENTS in important centres of Bombay Presidency, C. P. and Native States for the Provincial Insurance Co., Ltd., on liberal terms. Rates of premiums moderate. Please apply to Secretaries, 98/4, Clive Street, Calcutta. 785

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—TYPIST and GENERAL CLERK with knowledge of accounts Pay Rs. 25-30. Apply Box No. 429, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 840

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Three qualified INDIAN NURSES. Apply stating terms, etc., c/o AMBALAL SARABHAI Shantisadan, Ahmedabad. 843

WANTED—A JUNIOR SALESMAN for Metals, Chemicals and Sundries. Salary Rs. 30 and commission. Apply to Box No. 431, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 842

WANTED.—Two good ELECTRIC ARMATURE WINDERS and five WIREMEN. Apply sharp with pay required to Messrs. MULRAJ & Co., 70, Apollo Street, Fort. 863.

WANTED—A GRADUATE to take charge as Chief Librarian of the J. N. Petit Institute Bombay. Salary according to qualifications. Apply stating age and qualifications to the HON: SECRETARY, 312, Hornby Road, Bombay. 796

WANTED—SMART INTELLIGENT PARSI JUNIOR CLERK for Cash and Account Department. Apply with testimonials, stating salary required to Box No. 432, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 852

WANTED—A GUJARATI HINDOO well versed in English correspondence for up-country cotton purchases. Apply immediately stating the lowest salary expected to Box No. 436. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 856

WANTED—An energetic and trustworthy YOUNG HINDU to collect rents, bills, etc. One knowing typewriting preferred. Apply in own handwriting, with qualifications and least pay expected to No. 425, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—Hindu ACCOUNT CLERK, perfectly experienced in GUJARATI NAMA on permanent staff. Salary according qualifications. See NAGINDAS and MANEKLAL, Churchgate Street, with fully written particulars.

WANTED for a first class daily newspaper a thoroughly experienced man as MANAGER. Must be fully acquainted with and experienced in all the duties pertaining to the Managership of a first class newspaper office and press. Apply stating salary, etc., to the INDIAN NEWSPAPER COMPANY, LTD., Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—For a large Firm of Chemists, Druggists and General Stores, one STOREKEEPER, one ACCOUNTANT, two CANVASSERS and two PARCEL and LETTER DESPATCHERS Men with previous experience preferred. Salaries according to qualifications. Accountant and Storekeeper will have to give security of Rs. 1,000 each. Apply in own handwriting with copies of testimonials, etc., to Box No. 437, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 857

WANTED for Service in MESOPOTAMIA. AGENTS & TREASURERS for duty with the Supply & Transport Corps. (2) Pay Rs. 50 p.m., 50 per cent. Batta from date of proceeding on Field Service, also 12½ per cent. Mesopotamia allowance whilst in the Field. (3) SECURITY DEPOSIT Rs. 500 essential in cash or Government Promissory Loan Notes etc., NOT PERSONAL. (4.) Application should be submitted to the ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF SUPPLIES & TRANSPORT, POONA DIVISION. Applicants residing in Bombay should apply to the BRIGADE SUPPLY OFFICER, BOMBAY BRIGADE (Bombay Castle behind Town Hall) PERSONAL INTERVIEW PREFERABLE. 786

WANTED for service at Aden, a CONDENSING ENGINEER. Period of employment—six months. Must possess a 1st or 2nd class Bombay Boiler Act Certificate and be able to carry out minor repairs in lathe or vice and to speak and correspond in English. (2) Pay of appointment including field batta Rs. 218-11-6 with free quarters and water. (3) Security Deposit of Rs. 1,000 essential. It must be in Government Promissory Loan Notes, Provincial Municipal Debentures or Port Trust Bonds, etc., but not personal. Apply personally with copies of certificates to the BRIGADE SUPPLY OFFICER, Bombay (Bombay Castle, behind Town Hall) or by letter to the ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF SUPPLIES AND TRANSPORT, Poona Division. 777

SITUATION WANTED.

AN M.A WANTS EMPLOYMENT as a Companion, Tutor or Secretary in a family, or a Post in any publishing firm. Good testimonials. Write to Box No. 419, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 784

WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS by The Eastern Industrial Works for Phenyle, Sealing Wax, Black Japan, etc. Write G. V. MEHTA & Co., Shanghvi Sadan, Sandhurst Road, Bombay. 9559

WANTED—STUDENTS desirous of joining Colleges to see PRINCIPAL, EMPIRE ENGLISH SCHOOL for Matric and Senior Cambridge, conducted under Educational Experts at Convenient times at 259/261, Hornby Road., opposite Messrs. Cox and Co., FRESH NAMES enrolled for Matric and Cambridge, (July & Dec.) 1918. 815.

WANTED

WANTED—PRINTING MACHINES of different sizes. Apply sharp K. JIVRAJ & CO., 300, Bohra Bazaar St., Fort, Bombay. 844

WANTED.—PUPILS by an experienced Graduate, strong in English, Economics and Mathematics. Terms moderate. Write to Box No. 438, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 864

WANTED—ADVERTISERS wishing to advertise in "New India" and "Commonweal" of Madras should communicate to Box 500 c/o "Young India," Fort, Bombay. 839

WANTED—Two MOTOR CARS of well-known makers in perfect running order. Apply personally to SETH TULSIDAS TARACHAND KARACHIWALLA, care of Seth Khushaldas Manghatram, Koliwada, Pohumal Building, Bombay. 858

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A Fine Black WALER, size 15, age 7. Quite sound and free of marks. Apply Box No. 430, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 841

FOR SALE—One 2nd hand 4 cyl. 4 seated Argyle MOTOR CAR in perfect condition Rs. 3,500 net. Apply Box No. 435, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" 855

FOR SALE—JAIPUR and MIRZAPUR CARPETS of all sizes and tastes in retail at factory prices by MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort.

FOR SALE—CLEMENT BAYARD, with or without taximeter, for immediate sale. Five seater, very roomy and comfortable. Apply to K. & S. MOTOR CO., Tardeo, Bombay. 845

FOR SALE—One DRUM and GREY WINDER in working order. For particulars apply to Messrs. POPATLAL GIRDHARLAL & Co., Mill Stores, Yarns and Machinery Merchants, Mandvi Street, Ahmedabad. 659

FOR SALE OR HIRE—Three SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES with electric fittings, with one horse power motor, complete, quite new, better chance for Government contractors. Apply to Box No. 421, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 798

FOR SALE—24' by 6½' by 125 lbs. 20' by 6'6 by 150 lbs. and 18' by 5' by 150 lbs. pressure Boilers, compound engines of 600, 150, 125, 90, and 65 I.H.P. Double and Single roller gins, Double openers, and other second-hand machineries. For particulars apply to ENGINEER & Co., Pydhonie, Bombay No. 3 814

TO BE LET.

TO LET—For Europeans or Parsees, FLOORS of newly built house, opposite Sir Mungaldas Bungalow, Girgaum Back Road. Drawing, Dining, 4 Beds with attached Dressing Baths, Kitchen, Store, &c., Electric Fittings Apply at the PREMISES. 851

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CENTRAL INDIA SPINNING, WEAVING & MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a FINAL DIVIDEND for the half year ended 30th June 1917, at the rate of Rs. 12-8-0 per 5 per cent Preference Share of Rs. 500 each, free of Income Tax and on the other shares at the rate of Rs. 190 per share of Rs. 500 each, and at Rs. 95 per share of Rs. 250 each, free of Income Tax, will be paid on and after WEDNESDAY, 21st November, 1917, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. on ordinary week days and upto 1-30 p.m. (S.T.) on Saturdays, at the registered office of the Company, Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, to those shareholders whose names were on the register on the 1st instant.

Dividend Warrants will be duly posted to shareholders.

KAVASJI K. MEHTA.
Secretary.

Bombay, 5th Nov. 1917.

NOTICE.

ALL INDIA ANNUAL FOOTBALL, HOCKEY and BADMINTON TOURNAMENTS organised by the Rajah of Vizianagram will be held at Viziarampuram near Vizianagram in December, 1917, during the Christmas Holidays.

Tournaments in the following will take place:—

FOOTBALL, HOCKEY and BANDMINTON.

The trophies to be played for, all of which have been presented by the Rajah of Vizianagram, are, as under:—

Cups and shields will be held by the teams while the medals are given to the individual players of the winning teams.

1. FOOTBALL.
   (a). Winners. A silver challenge shield valued at Rs. 500 and 11 silver medals.
   (b). Runners up. A silver cup valued at Rs. 200.
2. HOCKEY.
   (a). Winners. A silver challenge shield valued at Rs. 500 and 11 silver medals.
   (b). Runners up. A silver cup valued at Rs. 200.
3. BADMINTON.
   (a). Winners. A silver challenge shield valued at Rs. 500 and 5 silver medals.
   (b). Runners up. A silver cup valued at Rs. 200.

The tournaments are open to all colleges, schools and private clubs and clubs attached to colleges or schools throughout India (including Independent States).

Entrance fees for various tournaments will be as follows:

(A). Football ..... Rs. 10 Per team.
(B). Hockey ..... Rs. 10 „ „
(C.) Badminton ..... Rs. 10 „ „

and must invariably accompany the application.

No entries can be received after the 31st October.

All correspondence should be addressed to the Secretary. 81

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

A Young Belgian soldier, student 24, searching for a nice, pretty SISTER of war.
HENRY GRANDMOULIN,
Wireless Operator,
847 D 224, Belgian Army.

WANTED.

WANTED—A FINANCIER, who can put in about four to five lakhs of rupees to work an up-country Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mill in Bombay Presidency. Terms most advantageous with full security for investment. Further particulars may be obtained from Box No. 434, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 854

WANTED.

WANTED—An enterprising CAPITALIST to invest about a lakh of rupees in a factory for manufacturing flooring and Mangalore pattern roofing tiles in the Bombay Presidency. Site selected and clay examined and approved by experts after vast careful experiments and concessions already obtained. Enormous profit expected. For further particulars please write to Box No. 433, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 853

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.
In Liquidation.

NOTICE OF FINAL MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, in pursuance of section 217 of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913, that a General Meeting of the members of the abovenamed Company will be held at OOMRIGAR BUILDING, Ormiston Road, Apollo Bunder, on SATURDAY, the 22nd December, 1917, at 4-30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of having an account laid before them, showing the manner in which the winding-up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the liquidator, and also of determining by extraordinary resolution the manner in which the books, accounts, and documents of the Company, and of the liquidator thereof, shall be disposed of.

Dated this 12th day of November, 1917.
SHAPURJI NOWROJI GUZDER,
849 Liquidator.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PARTNERSHIP heretofore SUBSISTING between MAGANBHAI PURUSHOTTAMDAS AMIN, PURUSHOTTAMDAS GOVINDLAL CONTRACTOR and DWARKADAS CHHAKEDSEY PATEL, carrying on business as Contractors, Mill Stores Suppliers and Importing Agents at 32, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, under the style or firm of Messrs. Contractor Amin and Co., and at Ahmedabad under the style or firm of Purushottamdas Govindlal Contractor has been dissolved by mutual consent as from the 15th day of November, 1917, and all its old brands and marks have been cancelled.

All debts due to and owing by the said late firm will be received and paid respectively by Maganbhai Purushottamdas Amin at the Bombay address and by Purushottamdas Govindlal Contractor at the Ahmedabad address.

Bombay, dated this 15th day of Nov. 1917.
MAGANBHAI PURUSHOTTAMDAS AMIN,
PURUSHOTTAMDAS GOVINDLAL CONTRACTOR,
DWARKADAS CHHAKEDSEY PATEL,
846 Partners.

NOTICE.

TO THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT GOVERNMENT WORKS AND ENGINEERING FIRMS.

WE have been appointed SOLE DISTRIBUTORS for the BENGAL BRASS CO., LTD., and can supply from stock Brass Stop Cocks, Bib Taps, Ferrules and most lines of Plumber's Brass work. Please send for prices to PALLONJEE EDULJEE & SON, Khetwadi Back Road, Bombay. 611

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

PENDING the construction of their own building the offices of Messrs. PATHE FRERES have been REMOVED from Hornby Road to 1st FLOOR, No. 90, ESPLANADE ROAD, Next door to The National Bank of India Ltd., where all enquiries should be addressed in future. 810

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. ABDUL KAYUM ALIBHAI, EBRAHIM ALIBHAI and ESMAILJI ALIBHAI carrying on business in the name of ALIBHAI ESMAILJI having contracted for the absolute sale of the undermentioned property to our clients. All persons having any claim on the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift, sale lien, lease or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 48, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims, (if any), and they shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendar land or ground together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Abdul Rehman Street, in the City and Island of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 390 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue (along with other land) under Old No. 572. New No. 2697. Old Survey Nos. 3458 to 3461 and New Survey No. 2102 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 77 and Street Nos. 343-347. and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North formerly by the property of Ammabai but now of Pallonji D. Lakdawala: on or towards the South by the property of Currimji Allibhai Barodawala: on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage and on or towards the West by the said Abdul Rehman Street.

Dated this 19th day of November, 1917.
UNWALLA PEEROZSHAW & PAPA,
845 Purchasers' Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. PALANJI PESTONJI DARUWALA and KUVERBAI, his wife, have contracted with our clients, Messrs. GOPALJI HEMRAJ and VITHALDAS NARANJI, for the absolute sale to them, free from all claims and incumbrances of the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 61, Medows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims, if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax tenure land or ground now redeemed together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Kolbhat Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 480 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward, Nos. 3136, 3137, 3138, 3139, 3140 and Street Nos. 52 to 56, 58 and 1 and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 633, New No. 2924, Old Survey No. 15 and New Survey No. 114 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Fardoonji Hormusji Padar, on or towards the West partly by the property of Pandurang Lakshman and partly by the property of Ardeshir Ookerji Godiwalla and partly by the property of Coovarji Dorabji and others, on or towards the North by Kolbhat Street and on or towards the South by the property of Dr. J. C. Lisbon and which said premises have been in the occupation of the Vendors and their tenants.

Dated this 20th day of November, 1917.
BHAISHANKER, KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
860

NOTICE.

RE: SALE OF QUEENS ROAD PROPERTY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. SHIVSHANKER BALKRISHNA RAWOOT, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. All persons having any claim against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, trust, exchange, mortgage, charge, possession, lien, lease, easement or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 61, Medows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with messuage, tenement, dwelling house and structures standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Queens Road near Charni Road Station of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement one hundred and fourteen square yards, decimal point twenty-nine square yards or thereabouts and being a portion of a larger piece of land admeasuring two hundred and eighty-four square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 120, New No. 947 and Old Survey No. 1215 and New Survey No. 8065 and 5/8065 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 1468 and Street Nos. 5, 7, 9 and which said premises are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by a Charitable Dharamshala, on or towards the West by the strip of Government open land and beyond that by the Queens Road, on or towards the North by a Gulli and beyond that by the property of Shamrao Narayen, on or towards the South by a common passage belonging to this property and the said Charitable Dharamshala.

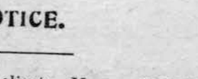
Dated this 20th day of November, 1917.
AMIN & DESAI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
861

NOTICE.

WHEREAS our clients, Messrs. HENRY F. COCKILL AND SONS, LIMITED, of Cleckheaton and Manchester, in England, have for many years past been manufacturing and exporting into India leather belting known as "COCKILLS' STRETCHLESS BELTING" having impressed thereon at intervals the device of a diamond with the word "STRETCHLESS" and the letters "M" and "V" respectively above and below that word enclosed therein (a diagram of which is set out at foot hereof) which device is the registered trade mark of our clients in the United Kingdom and has for a long time past been used by them in India and other countries as their trade mark on the abovementioned leather belting of their manufacture to distinguish such belting from that of other manufacturers, And Whereas it has been brought to the notice of our clients that another manufacturer recently shipped into India leather belting having impressed thereon a device SIMILAR in design and arrangement to our clients' trade mark which our clients claim to be an unlawful imitation thereof and calculated to deceive purchasers into the belief that the leather belting so marked is belting of our clients' manufacture

Notice is hereby given that the said device, a diagram of which is set out at foot hereof, is the exclusive trade mark of our clients and is impressed at intervals on every roll of "COCKILLS' STRETCHLESS BELTING" and the public are hereby warned against importing, purchasing or otherwise dealing in leather belting having impressed thereon a device SIMILAR to the said trade mark and notice is also hereby given that any person found importing or dealing in leather belting marked with a device so SIMILAR to that of our clients' trade mark as to be calculated to deceive will be proceeded against according to law.

HENRY F. COCKILL & SONS, LTD.,
MAKERS,
CLECKHEATON.



PAYNE & Co.,
Attorneys for Messrs. Henry F. Cockill & Sons, Ltd.
395

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our clients have contracted to purchase the undermentioned immoveable property situate at Bank Street and Marine Street, Bombay, and known as "Dadoo Building."

All persons having any interest in or any claim upon or against the said property or any part thereof whether by way of gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, trust or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Standard Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the purchase will be completed without reference to any such interest or claim and the same, if any, will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being at Bank Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,500 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward, Ward No. 1292, Street Nos. 2, 10, 6, Bank Street, and Marine Street, and under A Ward Nos. 1289 (1 and 2) Street Nos. 2, 5, 6 Marine Street and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by Bank Street, on or towards the West by a common passage and beyond that by the property of Haji Abdul Rahim Haji Ahmed, on or towards the North partly by the property of his Highness Awad bin Oomer Sultan Nawaz Jung Shamsher-ul-Mulk Bahadur and partly by the property of Messrs. Tata and Co., and on or towards the South by Marine Street.

Dated this 20th day of November, 1917
CRAIGIE BLUNT & CAROE.
859 Purchaser's Attorneys.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & CO.
NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of Empty Paint and Oil Casks, Drums and Cases, Horse Fittings, Old Manilla and Wire Ropes, Scrap Iron and Tin, Anchor Chains, Carpets Coir-runners, Curtains, Table Cloth, etc.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 21st November 1917, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the B. I. S. N. Co.'s Dockyard, Mazagon, the following goods.

Empty paint and oil casks; drums and cases; horse fittings; old Manilla and wire ropes; scrap iron and tin; anchor chains; carpets; coir runners; curtains; table cloth, etc.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by public auction on FRIDAY, the 23rd November 1917 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street Nos. 29, 31, 25, 27, case Nos. 243, 244, Sandhurst Road, Junction of Balu Street.

AUCTION SALE OF COPRA, MAIZE, GROUNDNUTS, COFFEE, CASSIA, RATTANS, HEMP, TALMARA OIL, MACE, Ex. S. S. "PANJIM" & "DAMAO."

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by public auction on THURSDAY the 22nd November 1917, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Mazagon, Sewri Port Trust Reclamation, near New Tank Bunder, in the enclosure of Messrs. W. & A. Graham and Co. under instructions received by the said firm from the Portuguese Government the following cargo ex. the above vessels:—

3,000 bags copra; 181 bags maize; 45 bags maize sweeping; 765 bags groundnuts; 1840 bundles rattans; 36 bales hemp; 6 bales (Kopok) sawree cotton; 2 drums palmara oil; 236 bags coffee; 155 bundles cassia; 10 cases mace.

The above goods will be sold in lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down and the balance must be paid for, and the goods must be removed within 10 days from the date of sale. All the goods will be entirely at the risk and for account of the purchaser from the time of sale.

If not cleared by the 10th day after the sale a charge of Rs. 10 per day will be made by the vendors before delivery is given for each lot, or part of the same, until cleared to cover extra charges, etc; due by the cargo.

AUCTION SALE OF BOOKED & UNCLAIMED GRAIN & GRAIN SWEEPING, ETC.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Co., and in accordance with section 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 5th December, 1917, at 3.30 p.m., (S. T.), at the Railway Company's goods Depot at Carnac Bridge: the following booked consignments at the risk of the owner:—

14 bags cottonseed forming part of 700 bags booked from Bodeli to Carnac Bridge wire 35 R R No. 8741 of 12-6-1 consigned by Ishwarlal Jagjiwandas to sell and delivery effected by Jethabhai Virji.

29 bags grain forming part of 38 bags booked under Barnagar to Carnac Bridge Inv. 160 R R 47222 of 18-7-17 consigned by Misrilal N. to Velji Kanji,

and

A number of unclaimed bags of grain and seeds and a quantity of grain sweeping.

MENESSE & Co.,

Bombaay, 21st November, 1917.

GANDHI & CO
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 52 Medows Street

SALE TO-MORROW AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.), AT HORNBY ROAD, NEAR MESSRS. KARANJIA & CO., LTD., THE PREMISES LATELY IN THE OCCUPATION OF ORIGINAL DESAI & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF RICH TEAK AND BLACKWOOD OFFICE AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 22nd November, 1917, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above place (where the goods are arranged for sale), rich household furniture including dining table and dining arm chairs, rich tapestry lined drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, single and double glass door almyrahs, fancy cabinets, tiled top teapoys, reclining sofas, iron and wooden cots, dirty clothes baskets, phonograph, office writing tables, cane arm and armless chairs, and low chairs, glass door cupboards, [illegible] waifers, revolving book cases, cash [illegible] fancy galichas, etc., etc.

The above is on view.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 21st November, 1917.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

No. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS AT WEST CHOWPATI ESTATE.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 21st November, 1917, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on plot No. 16, the following very valuable building plots for a term of 99 years.

Lot No. 1.—An exceedingly choice plot of land, situate on the Board's West Chowpati Estate known as Plot No. 15 containing about 1,788 square yards, having a frontage of 108ft. to Babulnath Road with the additional advantage of a road in the rear.

Lot No. 2.—A similar plot known as plot No. 16.

Lot No. 3.—A similar plot known as plot No. 17.

Lot No. 4.—A similar plot known as plot No. 18.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and site plans can be had on application to the Board's Land Manager or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF EXCELLENT BUILDING PLOTS AT MANDVI KOLIWADA ESTATE.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 22nd November, 1917, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, near Plot No. 11, Mandvi Koliwada, the right of occupancy of the following plots for a term of 999 years:—

Lot No. 1.—An excellent plot of building land known as Plot No. 5, Mandvi Koliwada Estate, having a frontage of about 78 feet 9 inches to Kazi Syed Street, and containing about 587 square yards.

Lot No. 2.—A valuable corner plot of building land being No. 11 on the Mandvi Koliwada Estate, containing about 611 square yards and having frontages to Kazi Syed Street and Janjiker Street.

Lot No. 3.—A corner plot being Plot No. 14, Mandvi Koliwada Estate, having frontages to Dongri and Janjiker Streets, and containing about 618 square yards.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and plan of the sites, application may be made to the Board's Land Manager, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF STEEL HOOPS.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at No. 1 Shed, Alexandra Dock on account of the underwriters:—

Ex S.S. "City of Exeter."

M. Co 13116—About 537 bundles of Steel Hoops, slightly damaged.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Bai Fatmabai, widow of Esmail Casum Camadia, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at Chawpati, above Islam Club, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, such as dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboards, dumbwaiters, carpets, lamps, pictures, sofas, easy chairs, cabinets, table ornaments, marble top tables, pictures, single and double bedsteads, almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing and wash-hand tables, pier tables, teapoys, easy chairs, copper utensils, horses and carriage, etc., etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 25th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Dilkhus Manzil," New Queen's Road, opposite Royal Opera House, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood furniture, glass, crockeryware, and plateware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiters, carpets, lamps, pictures, table ornaments, drawing room sofas and easy chairs, cabinets book cases, writing tables, teapoys, single and double bedsteads, almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, easy chairs, screens, utensils, etc., etc. The property of Abdoola Joosub Calcuttawala and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR CAR.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 2-30, p.m., (S.T.), Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. Patel Brothers and on account and risk of Haji Ahmed Noor Mahomed:—

One Second hand 15-20 H.P. 4 cylinder, 4 seater, Napier Motor Car, with hood etc.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.),

1 Second-hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.
1 Second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.
1 Second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 handsome fine pony with harness, free from bad marks.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PEARL, GOLD & SILVER ORNAMENTS.

Suit No. 1187 of 1914.

Advocate General vs. Soni Bapalal Narandas.

Pursuant to the consent decree herein dated the 27th August, 1917, and under instructions from R.D. Setina Esq., the Receiver herein, Messrs. Bennett & Co., will on THURSDAY, the 29th instant, sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), at their rooms at 22, Apollo Street, very valuable Pearl, Gold and Silver ornaments herein such as Pearl Nose Ring, Pearl & Ruby necklace, Pearl Lavangia Gold Bangles, one gold ring set with 10 diamonds and 5 rubies, one Gold ring with 3 Sapphire, Silver Lotas, Silver goongries, Silver Sankla's, Silver Kandora etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

The above will be on view 3 days before the sale.

IMPORTANT TO MILLOWNERS & COLOUR MERCHANTS.

AUCTION SALE OF ANILINE DYES.

Under instructions from the offices concerned Messrs. BENNETT, & Co., will on SATURDAY, the 1st proximo sell by Public Auction at their rooms No. 22. Apollo Street at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), on account and risk of the concerned.

32 Casks Aniline Dyes of Sulphur Dark Brown, Thernal Brown, Thernal Yellow, Sulphur Yellow, Sulphur Brown, etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be paid [illegible] within 2 days.

BENNETT & Co.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.

No. 25, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

A FINE OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT.

AUCTION SALE OF A PROSPECTIVE PLOT OF LAND ADJACENT TO THE VICTORY MILLS, AT FERGUSSON ROAD (Two Minutes' Way from the Lower Parel Sation of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.)

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 21st November, 1917, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises the following very valuable Plot of Land, facing the Fergusson Road, Worli and having a frontage of over 200 feet.

DESCRIPTION:—All that piece or parcel of Foras, Pension and Tax Land situate, lying and being at Fergusson Road, Worli in the district of Mahim, containing by admeasurement 7,000 square yards, be the same more or less, bearing Collector's Old No. 320, and 321, and New No. 12354, Old Survey No. nil, and New Survey Nos. 1-2805 and assessed by the Municipal Assessor and Collector under Ward No. 2128, (1), 2128 (2), and Street No 1124 and 1124A, and bounded on the East by the property of the Victory Mills, on the North by the land of the said Victory Mills, on the West by the land or ground of Pirojsha Jamsetji Joshi, and on the South by the Fergusson Road.

Further particulars, conditions of sale and Inspection of plan and the Title Deeds can be had from the Undersigned.

SALE ON FRIDAY THE 23RD NOVEMBER AT 2-30 P.M., (S.T.).

AUCTION SALE OF VERY RICH HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE BY WELL-KNOWN MAKERS, INDIAN CARVED TABLES, RICH ARTISTIC CABINETS, SIDE BOARDS, RICH SILK TAPESTRY-LINED SPRING CUSHIONED COMPLETE DRAWING ROOM SUITES OF SOFAS AND CHAIRS, FULL COMPASS COTTAGE PIANO BY HENRY WARD & CO., ENGLISH VIEL-O-PHONE WITH SELECTED RECORD, HAND & FOOT SEWING MACHINE, WILLIAM TYPEWRITER.

On FRIDAY, the 23rd November, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25 Medows Street next to New Share Bazar very Rich Household and Office Furniture by Well-known Makers, Indian Blackwood carved tables, chairs rich artistic cabinets, sideboards Rich Silk Tapestry Lined Complete Drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, full compass Grand Cottage Piano by Henry Ward & Co., English Viel-o-Phono, with selected records hand and foot sewing machine, William Typewriter, chests of drawers, glass door book cases, marble top square tables, teak wood clothes baskets, dumb waiters, towel horses, dressing and washing tables, teakwood panel door cupboards, suite cases, carpets, lamps, single and double mirror door almirahs very rich teakwood single and double bedsteads, iron double beds, rich engravings, tables ornaments, English folding canvas cats, rich platedware, crockeryware and glassware etc., etc.

The property of a European lady.

Large Ice Box by Bladwin Burlington, Music Canterbury, Wooden Cot, Pair of Blackwood Jardineer Stands, Baba Parambulator.

By order of a well-known European Shop.

12 Straight Stoves, 3 Collapsible French stoves, 9 Electric radiators No. 1, 10 Electric radiators No. 2, 3 W. K. Ice making machines, 20 Carbotoon Stoves, 1 Weighing Machine.

The property of an English lady.

1 Fairfield Camera complete with lens, 2 slides, 1 Printing frame and plate carrier.
1 Patent Shutter by Steinhut,
75 Mounts, 1 Hand painted Screen 8 by 8.
1 Handpainted Screen 6 by 4.
14 Bundles Insulated Wire of different sizes.
1 Lot Timepieces, Wall Clocks, etc.
1 Lot carved fancy boxes and teapoys.

AT 4 P.M. (S.T.)

1 Lot about 205 Blankets.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 CASES TASSA KHANJRI.

On FRIDAY, the 23rd instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by public auction at their rooms at 25, Medows Street, Fort next to the New Share Bazar by order of Thucker Ranchordas Purshottam and on account and at the risk of Seth Lukhmidas Bhimji.

5 cases each 20 pieces Tassa Khanjri imported by Messrs. W. H. Seale & Co.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 21st November, 1917.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay.

TO-NIGHT
LAST WEEK OF
The Great Sensational Serial
"PATRIA"
Showing real warfare:
Trench Fighting, Big Guns and even the deadly work of
TANKS.
The most realistic War Scenes ever enacted.

13th Episode
"WINGS OF DEATH."
14th Episode
"BORDER PERIL."
15th and last Episode
"FOR THE FLAG."
The triumph of Patria.

A Beautifully Coloured Travel.
"In the County of Worcester"
"DROITWICH"
A most charming scenic film showing England at its best.
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest.

TIME:—7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. daily.
Matinee every Saturday & Sunday 5 p. m
NEXT WEEK
"THE RECOIL"
A Gold Rooster Play in 5 acts featuring
WILLIAM COURTNAY
Hero of "KICK IN"
"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW."

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE PACKED!
'UNDREDS TURNED AWAY!!
TREMENDOUS OVATION!
Most enthusiastic reception ever accorded to any Artistes!
AGAIN
To-night! To-night!!
EDWARDES THEATRE 10 p. m.
GAIETY At 6-30.

PALACE

OF VARIETIES
Tom Melbourne's
REVUE AND COMEDY CO.
In selections from the
LATEST LONDON MUSICAL
Comedies and Revues including
THE
SENTRY BOX
THE SOLDIER AND THE MAID
THE
BOMBARDMENT
THE
I. D. F. ON PARADE
HEAR
MELBOURNE'S HYMN OF HATE
A Programme full of
MUSIC
MIRTH
AND **SONGS**
productive of
IRRESISTIBLE LAUGHTER,
THE COMPANY
includes
ALBERT MORROW
presenting
AN ENTERTAINMENT SELECTED FROM A REPERTOIRE OF NOVELTIES
"YOU SEE WHAT YOU DON'T SEE"
AND DON'T SEE WHAT
—YOU THINK TO SEE—
AN ENTERTAINMENT SELECTED FROM A REPERTOIRE
OF
1001 NOVELTIES 1001
A rapid series of ORIGINAL SURPRISES BY MORROW
There are more things in heaven and earth than are dreamt of in your philosophy.
IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT:
Commencing from to-night
Re. 1 seats will only be in the Circle Stage.
Box to hold 6 Rs. 30, to hold 4 Rs. 20.
Circle boxes to hold 4, Rs. 15.
Booking at the Theatre.

HAVE YOU SEEN?
the masterly five reel production of
Dr. NIKOLA
IN
A BID FOR FORTUNE
BY
GUY BOOTHBY.
It is a great mystic drama of very brilliant quality.
And
who would not like to see the one & only
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
in
a one reel uproarious comic farce.
AT
NEW ALEXANDRA
Near Crawford Market.
USUAL HALF RATES.
THRICE NIGHTLY:—7, 8-45, 10-30.

GOOD-BYE!

THE MYSTERIOUS

Shielding Shadow is bidding Good-Bye this week but before doing so he reveals his identity. 9000 ft. of thrilling action with a happy climax is what you will see this week at the

OLYMPIA SANDHURST ROAD, (West).

N. B.—The Proprietor is prepared to receive offers for the purchase of C. I. Sheet Sheds, fittings, Furniture, tools etc., to be seen on the Olympia plot.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.

POPULAR PICTURES
AT 6-45 & 10 P.M.
EVERY NIGHT
Five Reel Comedy-Drama:
"MR. DOLAN OF NEW YORK"
The hero is a prize-fighter who takes advantage of the Parisian craze for American boxing to seek his fortune in Europe. The photo-play relates how he finds it. The unusual way in which it comes to him makes plenty of laughter.

"WANTA MAKE A DOLLAR"
The comic story of a suffragette who insured herself against spinsterhood.
PATHE GAZETTE.
and the best Theatre Orchestra in the East.

Prices: Rs. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8 and 4. Box seats Rs. 2.

NEW ALHAMBRA CINEMA.

NEW SANDHURST ROAD.
Telephone No. 2417.
From Saturday 17th November to Friday 23rd November 1917.
THE GRAND DRAMA
"ARMS AND THE WOMAN"
The Most Wonderful Drama ever Shown of Real Domestic Scenes. 6,000 Feet.
This is the most unique opportunity
PRICES HALF ONLY.
Every Saturday and Sunday Prize Matinees at 3-30 and 5-15 and every night at 7, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.)
On Sunday 25th November Special Show at 9 to 10-30 (S. T.) In Aid of "Our Day Fund" under the patronage of Mr. Vincent, Police Commissioner.
Next Saturday Grand Serial
"NEAL OF THE NAVY"
36,000 Feet.

MAGNETISM, HYPNOTISM,
TELEPATHY—WHAT?
What is the hidden, baffling secret of the mysterious
VOICE ON THE WIRE
How is one woman struck blind, and another struck dumb by an awful power which no one can find out?
See the most thrilling pictures ever thrown on a screen, in
THE VOICE ON THE WIRE
THE SERIAL OF MANY MYSTERIES
You'll learn the answer to these, and a hundred other mysterious happenings, but—we dare you to guess in advance how any of these powerful scenes will end.
13th and 14th Episodes
NOW SHOWING AT
ELDORADO
CINEMA.
LAMINGTON ROAD, Tel. No. 1304.
3 shows nightly at 7, 8-45 and 10-15.

WAR FETE DHAR (C. I.
Opens 30th November 1917; ends with the
"OUR DAY"
DO YOUR BIT FOR THE WAR.
ATTRACTIONS OF ALL KINDS.
EVENTS:—
Theatres, Cinemas, Joywheel, Electric suspensions, Mermaid, Shooting gallery &c.
State Bands attending.
Try your luck and enter into various competitions.
Tent pegging, Driving, Marathon Race Horse and Cattle Shows &c.
Sales in various stalls of articles of local industries and exhibits from various places will be kept continulaly.
Gwalior—Dhar Motor Service running between Mhow and Dhar for the convenience of the visitors.
English and Indian Refreshments available on grounds.
LALITA PRASAD VARMA
Secretary
WAR FETE, DHAR STATE.

AMUSEMENTS.

Excelsior Syndicate Attractions

THE EXCELSIOR AT 9-30 P. M. EXCELSIOR CINEMA AT 6-30 P. M.
EMPIRE CINEMA FROM 6-30 to 11 P.M.

EXCELSIOR

Every evening at 9-30 p. m.
MAURICE E. BANDMAN PRESENTS
NEW BANDMAN COMEDY COMPANY
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P. M.
Wed. & Thurs. 21st & 22nd.
"ROMANCE"
By EDWARD SHELTON.
FRIDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER.
"GENERAL POST"
A War Comedy of Satire and Sentiment
Prices as usual. Plan at ROSE & CO.
AFTER 7 P. M. AT THE THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT AT 6-30
PATHE'S SUPER-SERIAL!
THE
"IRON CLAW"
2 Complete Episodes Every Week.

EMPIRE

"WHERE FILMS OF DISTINCTION ARE SHOWN."
TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15, & 10 P.M.
PATHE PRESENTS
THEIR LATEST
DRAMATIC
MASTER-PIECE
"WILL POWER"
"WILL POWER"
A thrilling play of the dominance of a beautiful adventuress over a wealthy but irresolute youth.
A GREAT PLAY OF
MODERN FINANCE
and
ANGLO-PARISIAN SOCIETY.
Played by : Cast of
LEADING FRENCH STARS.
SUPERB PRODUCTION.
MAGNIFICENT ACTING.
SUNDAY 25TH AT 10 P. M.
THE EMPIRE
"OUR DAY"
PERFORMANCE.

"FLANDERS---MY COUNTRY!"
AT THE
WEST END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD).
A SIX-REEL PATHE COLOURED HISTORIC DRAMA.
Four shows daily at 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)
POPULAR HALF PRICES AS USUAL.

COMING. COMING.
CONSUL III.
The World-Famous
MAN MONKEY.
WATCH FOR THE DATE
AT
NEW
ALEXANDRA.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.
THE
Royal Yakuti
(ANANG VILAS).
This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas, and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PARHEZ necessary.
Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar.

KARAMAT OIL.
It is by experience a wonderful remedy of Dearness and all ear troubles.
Price per Phial Rs. 1-4.
BALLABHA AND Co.
PILIBHIT U. P.

WHEN HAIR FALLS OUT

Most people only give serious attention to the condition of their hair when they commence to lose it. How unfortunate this is when both healthy hair and scalp can be easily secured and falling hair prevented by using.
KAMINIA OIL (Registered.)
A delightful dressing for the hair the rough antiseptic, germ-killing and scalp stimulating. Pleasant to use and delightfully refreshing.
Price Re. 1 per bottle.
Price Rs. 2-10 for 3 bottles.
V.P. Annas 7 extra.
Sole Agents:—
ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co.,
No. 155 (Dept. C. 1.) Jooma Musjid
Market, BOMBAY.

NOTICE?
AN ENTERPRISING NEW INDUSTRY IN BOMBAY?
An UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY for Building-contractors, Dealers, Engineers, Mill, Marine and Military-stores Suppliers; Municipal, Public-Works and Railway Authorities to know that:—
THE INDIAN WHITE PAINT MANUFACTURING CO.
11, Love Lane, Byculla, BOMBAY.
Manufacture in their most up-to-date Electrically-equipped Factory WHITE ZINC, WHITE LEAD, ORDINARY WHITE PAINT, CHOCOLATE PAINT and other Paints (Moist Paste, and Ready-mixed Liquid) Enamel Paints GENUINE DOUBLE BOILED LINSEED OIL, Varnish, Black Japan, Whiting, Putty etc. Large stocks kept, or manufactured to order.
QUALITY TESTED AND PROVED BEST: PRICES COMPETITIVE??
A TRIAL ORDER WILL CONVINCE???
Use our "EXCELLO" ready-mixed WHITE ZINC and other Liquid Paints, manufactured specially suitable for India.
Telegrams: WHITEPAINT
Telephone:—3953.

WORLD-RENOWNED AND EMINENTLY SUCCESSFULL SORE CURER
"VENOLA"
Cures all poisonous and mercurial sores in 48 hours.
Money refunded in case of failure
Price Rs. 2-8.
A. C. M. ENIS & Co.,
330, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY
and at
CALCUTTA, DELHI and RANGOON.

JAPANESE PILSENER BEER
replaces
GERMAN PILSENER.
DAI NIPPON BREWERY COMPANY.
The largest Brewery in Japa monopolising Japan and the Eastern Markets.
ASAHI BRAND
The Best Brand in Japan.
Nothing to match it in quality
Sub-Agents:
D. C. OOMRIGAR & CO.
D. D. BARIA & CO.
P. C. SHROFF & SON.
M. P. BARIA & CO.
BOMBAY.

AT THE FANCY FAIR AT BOMBAY
in the Town Hall the popular
ANNAPURNA COOKERS
and many other useful novelties will be sold.
ANNAPURNA COOKER Co.
Near Cinema, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

WHAT DO THE DOCTORS SAY ABOUT
ATLAS TONIC

"The Favourite of the Physicians?"

"I have prescribed Stearn's Atlas Tonic extensively in my practice and it has yielded good results invariably. It proves very helpful where nervous breakdown is associated with digestive disorders in which cases its action is most marked and rapid. I recommend it for General debility and convalescence after illness as well as for brain fag, loss of memory and sleeplessness due to too much worry or mental over work."

Sd.—F. R. C. S.

"Stearn's Atlas Tonic is very powerful and successful restorative of the Nervous and Digestive Systems, and as such it is used largely by my patients with excellent results."

Sd.—M. B. B. S., F. R. C. S.

MADON SONS & Co.
CRAWFORD MARKET BOMBAY.

INDO-AMERICAN TRADING CO.,
ENGINEERS AND IMPORTERS OF MACHINERY,
Servants of India Society's Home, Bombay.
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.
Proprietor—
BABAN GOKHALAY
Wagner Quality
The greatest Producer of Single Phase Motors in the world, Large Stock of
A. C. MOTORS, Generators, Rectifiers, Tran formers Converters, & Elect. Instruments.

PLAGUE
90 per cent. Cure guaranteed by Mixed Treatment (Serum-Injections and Antiseptic (Mixtures) if informed within 24 hours of the attack.
DR. P. S. GANLA, M. D.,
SERUM-THERAPIST.
Specialist in Consumption & Scrofula
BOMBAY No 8.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Nov 19th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		3,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		..
" " Sales of East Indian		..
" " Imports		3,000
Mid. Americans spot trading value		21.95
Egyp. fan F.G.F. spot sakellaridis		31.65
New York 11 a.m., (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	Jan:	27.82
	Mar.	27.57
	May	27.41
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Jan.	26 77
	Mar.	26.77

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov 19th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Old Contracts

Months:	To-day's price.	
November	20.75	Unchanged.
Nov.-Dec.	20.35	
Dec.-Jan.	20.20	
Jan.-Feb.	20.10	
Feb.-Mar	20.01	
Mar.-Apl.	19.92	
Apl.-May	19.84	
May-June	19.76	
June-July	19.69	

New Contracts:

Months:	Closing prices.
January	22.30+16
March	22.23+14
May	22.19+15

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov 19th

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.	
January	22.30+16	+12
February	22.25+14	
March	22.21	
April	22.18	
May	22.16	

Old Contracts

Months.	To-day's prices.	
Nov.	20.95	+20
Nov.-Dec	20.55	
Dec.-Jan.	20.40	
Jan.-Feb.	20.30	
Feb.-Mar.	20.21	
March-April	20.12	
April-May.	20.04	
May-June.	19.98	
June-July	19.88	

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov 19th

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's prices	
January	30.95	+10
March	30.55	
May	30.45	

Old Contracts.

Months:	To-day's prices.
November	25 10+50

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Nov. 19th.

M.G. Bengal Good	17.50	Unchanged.
" Fully Good	17.75	
" Fine	18.00	
" No. 1 Oomra Good	19.10	
" " Fully Good	19.35	
" " Fine	19.60	
" Broach Good	20.84	
" Fully Good	21.02	
" Fine	21.20	
" Scinde Good	17.50	
" Fully Good	17.75	
" Fine	18.00	

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London Nov. 19th

Linseed Calcutta Oct.-Nov.	595

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

20th NOV.

Owing to better advices from Liverpool and in the New York opener of yesterday the tone this morning was firm, and the quotation for Good Broach April were Rs. 502 Exchange and Rs. 503,4 Association. During the morning business was done in Good Broach on Association terms at Rs. 503, and in Fully Good Bengal January at Rs. 398 also Association. The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 505½ for Good Broach and advanced to Rs. 510, there being many buyers in the bazaar. Later on the rate declined to Rs. 507 At Colaba the bazaar opened strong at Rs. 512 and advanced to Rs. 516 for Good Broach, finally closing at Rs. 514. A large business has been done.

Ready cotton has been firm with a fair enquiry. New crop ready Karanja sold to-day at Rs. 480.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

NEW CROP.

Good Broach	April		514
Fine Hinganghat Wardah	January		505
" Nagpur Kamptl			500
" Khamgaon Akola			492
" Khandesh			462
" Muthia			465
Bengal			435
Fully Good Bengal			497

QUOTATIONS 9-30 P. M.

NEW CROP.

Broach good	April	517
Berar Fully good	January	410
Akola	January	492

Market advanced owing heavy buying of local market.

BOMBAY COTTON TRADES ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 20th NOVEMBER 1917.

Growths.	Fine	F.G	Gd.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengals	429	400		1-25 January
M.G. Sind Punjab	404			"
M.G. Wardha	500			"
M. G, Nagpore	497			"
M.G. Khamgaon Akola Fair staple	479			"
M.G. Khandesh	462			"
M.G Muthia	459			"
M.G. Broach			506	1-25 April

*** RECEIPTS.**

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc. for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. of 19th November:—

Cotton	2,750 bales;
Wheat	41,901 cwts;
Linseed	4,323 "
Rape, Ral & Mustardseed, etc.	211 "
Gingelyseed	240 "
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	900 "
Castorseed	5,108 "
Rice	36,764 "
Myrabollams	412 "
Cottonseed	3,928 "
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	6,577 "
Jowar	2,456 "
Maize	Nil
Barley	320 "

*These figures do not include the arrivals by sea, which are not available.

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 20th Nov. 1917, at 5 p.m.

Growths.	Super Fine	Fine	Fully Good	Good.	Delivery
Bengals (M.G)	..	438	407	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	467	..	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Akola Khamg	..	489	..	..	1/25th Jan 18
Karanja (M.G)	..	..	..	..	
Nagpore	..	506	..	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Kampti (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	
Wardha H'ghat	..	509	..	..	1/25th Jan. 18
(M.G.)	..	..	..	..	
Broach (M.G.)	..	..	..	513	1/25th Apl. 18
	..	..	..	..	

BULLION.

The silver market is steady.
Bar Gold 27-4.
Sovreign 17-0.
Silver Ready Ex-duty 101-2.
Silver 1 sett Ex-duty 101-3.

EXCHANGE.

Bank transfer 1-4 31-32.
Bank Demand Drafts 1-5 1-32.
3 Months Sight Credits 1-5 13-32.
Bank Demand on France Frcs. 193.
3 Months Sight Francs Frcs. 201.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 289.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 205.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 150.
60 days Sight Japan Rs. 141½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47.
5 per cent. War Loan Cum Warrant 95.
5 per cent. War Loan Warrant 58.
4 per cent. Port Trust Bond guaranteed redeemable 3 Months Notice 80.
4 per cent Port Trust Bond Longdated 78.
Municipal Longdated 76.
Municipal Shrortdated 80.
City Improvement Trust 60 years Jan-July 79.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 92.
Sanitary 94.
Following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 5 per cent.

SHARES.

The sharemarket opened steady and a good amount of business was put through in Mill shares. Tata Iron and Steel shares were steady. At the close the market was steady to firm with a good undertone.

In the new market there were more buyers than sellers and a good amount of business chiefly in Nagpurs Fazulbhoys and Shapurjis were put through. In this market also the closing was steady to firm.

Standards were placed at prices varying from 2,100 to 2,140 Fazulbhoys from 897/8 to 912/8 but closed at 905. Central Indias from 2,815 to 2,860 but closed at 2,845. Swadeshis from 2,000 to 2,005, Pearls from 655 to 667/8, Bombay United from 890 to 905.

Bradburys improved to 640, Centurys to 460, Crescents to 280, Currims to 410, Davids to 670, Finlays to 470, Indian Bleechings to 247/8, Indore Malwas to 415, Kohinoors to 1050, Shapurjis to 162/8.

Colaba declined to 1,420, Textile to 2,150.

Katni ordinaries improved to 295, Tata ordinaries to 266/4.

Tata deferreds to 1,170.

The following are the closing rates in the New stock exchange.—

Standards 2,140, Crescents 291/8 Tata ordy. 265, Fazals 915, Shapurji 165, Katni ordy, 295.

SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Nov. 20th.

MILLS.

Central India	2850
Centurv	462½
Crescent	281½
Currimbhoy	415
David	675
Fazulbhoy	907½
Finlay	480
Indian Bleaching	..
Indore Malwa	417½
Kasturchand	1430
Madhowjee	2580
New Great	310
Pearl	665
Sir Shapurji	162½
Simplex	1002½
Standard	2142½
Swadeshi	2000
Swan	562½

BANKS.

Tata Ind. Bank	Prem. 1/6

MISCELLANEOUS.

Tramway Ord.	370

CEMENTS.

Bundi Cements	24/8

MININGS.

Tata Steel Ord.	265
" Defd.	1160

THE NEW STOCK EXCHANGE.

The market opened steady and there was a fair rise all round during the day. The closing quotation are as under:—

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

The following is the statement of liabilities and assets of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., for the day ended 16th Nov. 1917:—

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed Rs. 50 lakhs.	
" Paid up	25,00,000
Reserve Fund	1,60,000
Fixed Deposits, Current Accounts, &c.	3,25,33,000
Sundries	4,60,000
Total Rs.	3,56,53,000

ASSETS.

Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities	54,40,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	1,14,82,000
Bills Discounted	78,38,000
Calls paid on Indian Specie Bank shares to be recovered	51,000
Sundries	3,13,000
Cash in hand, at Banks and Investments in Exchequer Bonds, Port Trust, Improvement Trust, Municipal Bonds, Debentures, etc.	1,05,29,000
Total Rs.	3,56,53,000

BHARATPUR PRESS CO., LD.

The twenty-sixth Ordinary General Meeting of the above Co., was held yesterday at its registered office, No. 10 Tamarind Lane, Fort, under the presidentship of Mr. Goculdas Premji Ookerda. The notice convening the meeting having been read, it was proposed by Mr. Runchhordas Gangji Lukhmidas to receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account made up to 30th June, 1917. This was seconded by Mr. Virji Lalji and unanimously carried. The second resolution, viz., of declaring a dividend at Rs. 10 per share of Rs. 100, free of income-tax, was also unanimously passed. Messrs. Gopaldas T. Jivandas and Goculdas P. Ookerda were re-elected Directors. Old auditors were re-appointed and the appointment of Mr. Purshotamdas G. Premji as a Director was confirmed. The usual vote of thanks to the chair terminated the meeting.

At an extraordinary general meeting of the same press held yesterday at the same place, the following Special Resolution was placed before it:—

"That the Directors of this Company be and they are hereby authorised and empowered to extend the business of the Company by starting gin and press factory or factories and for that purpose purchase, acquire or lease land, either leasehold or freehold with or without building, or with or without machinery or any other Manufactory or Manufacturies, from any joint stock Company or Companies or other private or public concern at any place in India, as the Directors may deem proper, on such terms and conditions as they the Directors in their discretion may deem fit, and do all other acts and deeds and build buildings and purchase machinery for working such new factory or factories."

This was proposed by Mr. Motilal Vijbhukhan and seconded by Mr. Dwarkadas Damoder and unanimously carried.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 20.

The monsoon is fairly active in Burma and Peninsula. Railfall has been nearly general in Mysore, Malabar, local in Burma, Bombay Deccan and south-east Madras. The chief amounts are:—Diamond Island, Yamethin one and half inches, Poona, two, Cochin three, Calicut, Cuddalore one and half, Coimbatore, Nellore, Ootacamund two. The conditions are slightly unsettled in the south of the Bay. Temperature is unusually low in Northern India.

Forecast:—No great change.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 20th November, 1917, giingy data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Temperature continues in defect.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Temperature continues in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Temperature continues in defect.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Temperature is in defect in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Temperature is in excess at some stations.

The Konkan.—Mormugao reports 0.23in. of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess. Day temperature continues in defect; night temperature is in excess at Ratnagiri and Karwar.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been local in the Bombay Deccan; Ahmednagar has had 0.50in.; Poona 2.18in. and Sholapur 0.37in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. The air is damper than usual. Night temperature continues in excess.

General Remarks.—Conditions remain slightly unsettled in the Peninsula and the east Arabia Sea. Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar and local in the south Konkan and the Bombay Deccan while some showers have occurred in south-east Madras.

Fairly general rain is likely in Malabar and some showers in the Konkan, the Deccan and south-east Madras.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on TUESDAY, the 20th of November, 1917.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall Past 24 hours.	Rainfall Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall Departure 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	76.9	59.0	61	..	0	—0.73
Do. (th Nov.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fask	81.4	62.0	88	..	0	—0.02
Do. (th Nov.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (th Nov.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	77.9	46.7	61	..	0	0
Rawalpindi	72.4	32.7	67	..	0	—0.15
Lahore	74.8	41.9	81	..	0	—0.04
Hissar	78.3	43 7	71	..	0	..
Ambala	74.7	47.1	71	..	0	—0.25
Delhi	74.8	54.0	57	..	0	—0.05
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	79.1	50.7	59	..	0	—0.01
Mainpuri	80.4	46.9	67	..	0	—0.11
Jhansi	82.4	49.8	57	..	0	—0.08
Cawnpore	70.8	49.7	76	..	0	—0.29
Allahabad	78.1	49.5	61	..	0	—0.32
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	79.9	43.2	53	..	0	0
Karachi	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ajmer	76.6	48.6	59	..	0	—0.00
Jaipore	81.5	50.5	47	..	0	—0.02
Kotah	82.8	54.8	55	..	0	—0.39
Mount Abu	70.2	51.6	32	..	0	—0.04
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	79.6	49.7	56	..	0	—0.07
Dwarka	80.9	61.7	79	..	0	0
Veraval	83.4	59.0	41	..	0	—0.15
Rajkot	82.3	46.3	60	..	0	—0.19
Bhavnagar Para	86.4	52.2	61	..	0	—0.12
Surat	88.9	62.7	50	..	0	—0.09
Ahmedabad	87.0	57.0	39	..	0	—0.08
Deesa	84.8	48.9	34	..	0	—0.08
Neemuch	82.0	49.4	50	..	0	—0.05
Indore	80.6	55.7	68	..	0	—0.17
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	82.8	53.5	66	..	0	—0.30
Saugor	85.8	58.4	40	..	0	—0.25
Hoshangabad	87.3	60 0	58	..	0	—0.30
Khandwa	90.6	59.3	66	..	0	—0.21
Akola	91.3	62.3	46	..	0	—0.34
Amraoti	88.8	61.8	47	..	0	—0.38
Nagpur	86.1	58.3	69	..	0	—0.57
Chanda	86.5	59.4	72	..	0	—0.57
Raipur	84.6	57.8	55	..	0	—0.31
KONKAN—						
Bombay	84.3	74.1	73	..	0	—0.35
Ratnagiri	84.1	74.1	77	..	0.94	+0.57
Marmugao	82.8	73.3	95	0.23	5.34	+4.38
Karwar	84.8	73.0	91	..	0.33	—1.26
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	81.3	62.7	62	..	0	—0.34
Ahmednagar	85.9	68.1	96	0.50	0.50	+0.04
Poona	87.5	67.5	93	.18	2.46	+1 73
Sholapur	84.9	69.7	92	0.37	0.48	—0.29
Bijapur	84.0	68.7	97	..	0.31	—0.52
Belgaum	79.8	65.0	95	0.06	4.46	+2 99
Aurangabad	87.6	68.2	63	..	0	—0.42
Nizamabad (Indur)	88.2	69.7	81	..	0	—0.50
Hyderabad	83.3	69.5	90	..	1.49	+0.67
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	86.0	75.1	91	..	1.66	—0.85
Calicut	85.8	74.6	91	1.60	3.24	—0.57
Cochin	86.3	73.7	86	2.65	10.16	+4.83
Colombo	85.2	75.7	94	0.24	3.88	—6.18
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	85.6	74.2	85	..	11.29	+6.94
Bellary	84.8	70.9	83	..	2.14	+0.62
Cuddapah	90.5	72.2	80	0.09	3.83	+1.64
Madras	87.9	75.0	89	0.03	3.56	—5.27
Bangalore	81.3	63.8	84	0.04	0.71	—1.66
Coimbatore	90.1	68.6	86	1.90	4.36	+1.83
Trichinopoly	89.3	75.0	86	..	3.48	+0.18
Negapatam	85.3	76.2	89	0.06	6.17	—4.1

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(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, *Secretary*,
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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Mahomedan: 5th of Safarul Muzaffar, 1336.
Parsi: 12th of Khordad, 1287.
Hindu: 6th Sud of Kartik, 1974.
Jewish: 6th of Kislev, 5678.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China and Japan, will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m.
G. T. Hospital Nursing Association, Annual meeting, 5 p.m.
Improvement Trust Meeting, 4 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Royal Opera House, Cinema 6-45 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre: New Bandman Comedy Co. at 9-30 "Romance" and Iron Claw at 6-30 p.m.
Palace of Varities: 6-30 show at the Gaiety Theatre.
Palace of Varieties—10 p.m., Show at the Edwardes Theatre.
Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
New Alexandra Cinema near Crawford Market, 7, 8-45, 10-30 p.m.
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45, and 10-15 p.m.
New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-45, 9-0 and 10-45.
West End Cinema: Churni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-15.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45, and 10-15.
Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road.

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G. I. P. TRAINS FROM BOMBAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	16 0	14 20
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	15 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	9 15	13 0
Madras Mail	8 40	21 30
Poona Mail	11 25	14 45
Delhi Express (3rd and Inter Class)	8 30	7 0
Poona Express	19 40	7 53
	Dep.	

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the arrival and departure times from Colaba:—

	BOMBAY. Arr H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Northern Express	11 35	17 0
Gujrat Mail	8 15	21 0
Kathiawar 3rd Class Express	7 40	21 0

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special Jury are required to attend at the High Court, to-morrow (Thursday) morning, the 22nd instant, at 11-30 o'clock.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Rifles, will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m., to-day.

BAND AT ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.

By kind permission of the Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., B. B. and C. I., Railway Rifles, will play this evening, a programme of music under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott, at the Esplanade Bandstand, from 6 to 8 p.m. (S. T.).

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

One attack and three deaths occurred from plague yesterday; Walkeshwar reporting one attack and one death, while Maratha Hospital reports two deaths. The total number of deaths from all causes was 99, the corresponding day of last year showing 80, and 1915, 67.

A SUSPICIOUS DEATH.

Fazul Oosman, a Mahomedan, aged about 35, was found lying unconscious on the road in Goghari Street on Sunday evening last, and was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where he died yesterday morning. It has been alleged that the deceased had a quarrel with a man named Abdul Gafur on the evening in question, when a struggle ensued and the deceased fell on the road and became unconscious.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY STUDENTS' FEDERATION.

A meeting of the members of the Reception Committee of the First Convention will be held in the Prarthana Mandir Hall, Girgaon, at 6 p.m. (S. T.), to-day, to elect a chairman in place of Mr. S. P. Patwarhan, who resigns, being called for training in the I. D. F.

The managing committee has elected Mr. L. M. Kapadia as Jt. Hon. Secretary vice Mr. V. M. Pilgaoker, resigned.

XIII HOURS ADORATION AT BANDRA.

The annual XIII Hours Adoration of the Most Blessed Sacrament will be held at Mount Carmel's, Bandra, on Sunday, the 25th instant. The Blessed Sacrament will be exposed for public adoration at 6 o'clock followed by High Mass at 6-30 and General Communion. Sermon in the evening will be by Rev. H. Hennessey, S.J., of St. Mary's, Bombay, at 5 o'clock after which there will be a procession through the Chapel and Waroda Roads and Benediction. St. Paul's Band will attend.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A TAXI,

Motor taxi No. 5023, driven by Jal B. Modi, with wounded soldiers as passengers, was proceeding along Queen's Road on Monday evening, when Genu Hanmant, a Hindu, aged about 50, tried to pass the road in front of the car. He managed to pass in front of the car, but then got confused and stepped back, with the result that he was struck by the off-front mud-guard and was knocked down. He was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where he was detained for observation as he complained of internal pain.

FR EE LOAN OF SCHOOL TEXT BOOK.

The manager of the Hindu Students' Debating Society writes:—With the laudable intention for providing text-books to school and college students, this Society has kept a large collection of text-books. The advantage of this collection is given to all deserving students without any distinction of caste or creed. Those who are interested in the spread of education, are requested to send to this Society text-books, which are no longer of any use to them, so that they might be distributed among needy students. Students desirous of obtaining text-books, should apply in writing to the Manager, Text-books Department, 57, Fort Street, Fort, Bombay.

A DRUNKEN MAN DROWNED.

Mr. A. R. King, Deputy Coroner, held an inquest at the Coroner's Court, yesterday, touching the death of Dhondu Rama, a Municipal labourer, aged about 35 years. It appeared from the evidence that about 7 p.m. on Monday, the deceased was found drunk at the ward office at Gaewadi and his cousin advised him to lie down. He, however, went away saying he was going to the Bhuleshwar tank to sleep, where he always slept. At about 8 p.m. a splash was heard in the tank and the people on lighting a candle saw the deceased in the tank and pulled him out. He was alive and was removed to the G. T. Hospital, where he died at midnight. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

POONA NEW GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL.

Prof. G. M. Chiplunkar, Hon. Secretary of the New Girls' High School, Poona, to be acknowledges the following contributions to the Endowment Fund of the institution and invites further contributions to be forwarded to him to his Poona address:—Mr. S. R. Bomanji, Rs. 500; Messrs. Pragji Soorji & Co., Rs. 251; Shet Mathuradas Vassanji Khimji, Rs. 200; Shet Hirji Khetsi, Rs. 200; Shet Narottam Morarji Gokuldas, Rs. 100; Shet Ratansi Dharamsi Morarji, Rs. 100; Shet Toolsidas Tejpal, Rs. 101; Sir Vithaldas D. Thakersey, Rs. 100; Shet Hansraj P. Thakersey, Rs. 100; Shet Moolji Haridas, Rs. 100; Dr. A. L. Nair, Rs. 100; Mr. P. B. Shingne, Rs. 100; Shet Ranchhod Bhawan, Rs. 100; Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Rs. 100; Contributions below Rs. 100, Rs. 291; and Collections at the three Harikirtans by the Girls of the Indian Women's University, Rs. 233. Total Rs. 2,676.

KSHATRIYA UNION CLUB

A large gathering of the male and female members of the Somavanshi Kshatriya Caste was held on 18th instant, under the auspices of the Kshatriya Union Club at Hira Baug near C. P. Tank, to award prizes to the successful students in the last University Examination, and to the deserving candidates in the essay, lecture and embroidery competition. Mr. Balkrishna Harichandra Rane was voted to the chair. After an introductory speech from the president, some of the male students gave a dialogue, while female members dialated on "Social Reforms." The President in his concluding address announced that Mr. Kesarinath J. Paralkar had given a gift on Rs. 101 to the Club. He also congratulated the successful students and spoke at some length on education and its importance. A cordial vote of thanks to the president, followed by the National Anthem terminated the meeting.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 20.

There was less animation in the market to-day, jute mill shares being not so much sought after in spite of the high prices reported in the Hessian market which, however, experienced a drop during the course of the day. There was no special feature of interest in the market for coal shares except that in consequence of a rumour current that the Bengal Coal Company, would declare a larger dividend than usual these shares advanced considerably. Amongst the industrials flour mill shares continued to attract attention and a large business was reported in these securities at appreciating values. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Auckland 4-10; Baraboni 19-4; Bengal 850 to 900; Burrakur (pref) 79, 80; Equitable (pref) 97; Damuda 27 to 28-8; Gopalichuck 12-8, 12-12; Imperial 14, 14-4; Jumoni 12-12, 13-12; Kalapahari 18-4; Nodiha 18-4, 18-8; Ondal 19, 19-4; Parasea 8-8 to 9; Samla Kendra 20, 20-4; Sendra 20, 20-4; Saltore 10-12, 11; Searsole 11-4; Sowardih 14-12, 15; South Govindpur 9; Royal 6 to 6-8; Teetulmuri 22-4, 21-12.

Jute:—Barnagore (ord) 140, 138, 136; Belvedere (ord) 550 s.l.; Budge Budge (ord) 523, 526, 527; Clive (ord) 218, 216; Delta (ord) 527; Fort William (ord) 286, 280, 282, 278; Howrah (New shares) 43, 43-8; Kamarhatty (ord) 460, 462; Lawrence (ord) 450; Lansdowne (ord) 282; New Central (ord) 550; Northbrook (ord) 46, 45-4; Reliance (ord) 408.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Brass 11-8 to 12 p; Bengal Nagpur Cotton (ord) 147, 148; Carew and Co., 101, 102; Calcutta City Flour 18-8 to 19-12; Fort William Flour 36-8 to 32; Great India Phosphate 29, 30 p; Howrah Flour 35; Kempas Rubber 9.45; Kalyanpur Lime 12-4; Lunas Rubber 8.85, 8.95; Monarch Flour 10-12, to 12-10; Perak River Rubber 3.10; Parit Perak Rubber 2.95; Pantai Rubber 2.00; Reliance Fire Brick and Pottery 14-4; Scudai Rubber 8.75, 8.80; Steel Products 2-4, 2-8 p; Tambalak Rubber 1.20; United Flour 28-4, 28-8; Tukvar 240, 242; Titaghur Paper (ord) 283, 285.

Government paper three and a half cent. was quoted at Rs. 69-8 to 69-10 and small lots were done at Rs. 69-12 to 70.

THE BOOK CENSOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Kindly allow me a little space in your paper to bring to the notice of those whom it may concern the fact that at the Castle-Rock Customs' inspection I ran the risk of having to give up a book that was no other than Mr. John Matthai's "Village Government in British India." Luckily it bore the stamp of the Poona College of Agriculture, and was let pass. But as one cannot always hope to have the *Mhil obstat* of a government college on the books one carries about I may one suggest that if books are to be apprehended, the task should at least be entrusted to people who may be literate enough to understand that a book, merely because it bears on its title page the words *Government* and *British India*, is not necessarily incendiary —Yours, etc.

F. CORREIA AFONSO.

YOUNG LADIES' HIGH SCHOOL.

PROPOSED CHARITY CONCERT IN AID OF "OUR DAY" FUND.

A charity concert will be given by the pupils of the Young Ladies' High School, in aid of "Our Day" funds at the Empire Theatre, Bombay, on Friday, the 23rd instant. An interesting programme of English and Hindustani songs, instrumental music, dialogues, tableaux, vivants, etc., has been arranged, and their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon have consented to preside and give away prizes to the successful pupils of the institution. At the prize-distribution the annual report of the progress done by the school during the year 1916-1917 will be read. It is stated in the course of the report:—

This school was founded by Mr. Dadabhoy Pestonji on the 6th March, 1889. It is gratifying to note that besides the Parsis, it is availed of also by Christians, Hindus and Mahomedans. At present the total number of students on the roll is nearly 300, of whom 12 are Hindus, 9 Mahomedans, 1 Christian and the rest Parsis. Besides the Principal and Proprietress, Miss Aimai Hirjibhoy Patel, the school is conducted by a staff of 18 teachers of whom 4 are trained, 3 holding the Teachers' Certificates, and 1 the Diploma. There are also 3 Graduate Teachers, and the Music Teacher is a Medallist, Royal Academy, London. In this school a complete course of studies from the Gujerati Alphabet according to the Kindergarten system up to the Matriculation Standard is taught. Besides this, arts useful to ladies in their domestic life, such as, Cutting-Out, Sewing, Embroidery, Knitting, Drawing, Painting, Indian and English Music, etc., are taught very efficiently by experienced and highly qualified teachers. Along with Mental education, attention is also paid to Physical training. That special attention is given to moral and religious instruction, is proved by the fact that in the public annual competitive examination held among the different local schools, the students of this institution are fortunate enough to carry off most of the higher prizes. Moreover, to impart the knowledge of a subject highly essential to ladies in their domestic life, about five years ago classes were started in this institution under the auspices of the St. John Ambulance Association to give instruction in First-Aid, Home-Nursing and Home-Hygiene. This school sent up 5 candidates for the Matriculation examination in 1916, and 4 in the year 1917, all of whom passed the examination successfully, obtaining cent. per cent. results two consecutive years. In the annual Government examination in Drawing, the school has been making a good show every year, and many students have passed and obtained certificates in the Elementary and Intermediate Drawing examinations. The classes in Music, Drawing, Painting, Embroidery and Cutting-Out, are open to outsiders in addition to the students of the institute, and many elederly ladies avail themselves of the same.

CHIEF AIM OF THE INSTITUTION.

The chief aim of the institution is to impart such knowledge and to give such training to the girls as would fit them for the responsible duties of wives and mothers. The school is inspected annually by Government Inspectors who report favourably upon the work done by the institution. This institution may with pardonable pride be allowed to state by the aid of concerts, contributions from the students and the public in sympathy with the institute, it has contributed a very fair share towards the War Relief Funds. The Government was pleased to note in its Resolution No. 881, dated 14th February, 1917, that "The highest sum contributed by any one school, was Rs. 5,000 from the Young Ladies' High School" towards the Belgian Children Relief Fund. On the War Loan Day the school was able to collect about Rs. 2,000 for investment in the Indian War Loan and the Post Office Cash Certificates.

"OUR DAY."

CONTRIBUTION OF THE WEST END CINEMA

A most successful benefit performance in aid of the "Our Day" fund was given by the West End Cinema on Saturday night at 10-15 p.m. (S.T.) There was a large and distinguished gathering, including many prominent European and Indian ladies and gentlemen. A special grand historical film "Flanders My Country!" was screened on the occasion. Mr. K. K. Gokhale, the Manager, announced that, though only the last show was advertised in aid of the Fund, the proprietor of the Cinema, Mr. Ratanshaw Dorabji had generously resolved to give away the proceeds of all the five shows of Saturday, amounting to no less than Rs. 1,004-8-0. (Cheers.) Mr. Rattanshaw's generosity was much appreciated by the audience. The sum of Rs. 1,004-8-0 without deducting a single pie for expenses will be handed over to the "Our Day" Fund.

SIR JAMSHETJI'S "BOMBS."

The "Sanj Vartman,"—"The Parsi Community must thank 'Sir Jamsetji Jeejibhoy and other Parsis' for throwing once again in their midst a bomb which is likely to rekindle the old embers of controversy. It seems the worthy Baronet and his friends have very soon forgotten the bitter happenings and their lesson of last year. We deny the right of 'Sir Jamsetji and other Parsis' to speak on behalf of Parsis unless they had a mandate from the community, which could only be given by a special meeting of the whole Anjuman convened by the Trustees of the Punchayet. No Parsi, however exalted, has a right to speak on on behalf of the community unless he has a mandate from the community to do so. Sir Jamsetji and his friends, influenced or otherwise have every right to meet in a hole-and-corner meeting and send any representation to the Government. But let it be understood once and for all that these worthies represent their own worthy selves only. Nothing more, nothing less."

With such "bombs" exploding in our midst, what are the police and the C. I. D. doing, we ask?

ELECTION IN CANADA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

OTTAWA, Nov. 20.

Recd. 1-25 a.m. Nov. 21.

Incomplete returns of nominations throughout Canada show seven supporters of the Union Government and nine of Quebec. The followers of Sir W. Laurier have been elected with acclamation.

Sir W. Laurier has been nominated for Quebec East and Ottawa and is opposed in both places. In thirty constituencies, labour or socialist candidates are being run.

MOSLEMS AND REFORMS.

FIASCO OF AN ATTEMPT TO OPPOSE CONGRESS SCHEME.

(From a Correspondent.)

SURAT, Nov. 19.

A monster public meeting of Mahomedans and Boras, numbering over 4,000, was held here on the 14th instant to protest against the internment of Messrs. Mohamed Ali and Shaukat Ali, to support the Congress-League Scheme of Reforms and to establish a branch of the Moslem League at Surat. Mr. Hamdani, an ex-president of the Moslem Education Conference, presided. The proceedings were carried through amidst great enthusiasm and all the resolutions were carried unanimously.

A counter-meeting convened by the Hon. Sardar Edroos, Mr. Tayabbhai Maskati, an old Congressman, and some others, was held on the 18th instant at the Voctiria Cinema, to oppose the Congress-League Scheme and to undo the effects of the previous meeting. About 300 to 400 men were present. Mr. Raffiuddin Ahmed, Bar-at-Law, of Poona, was also present. The Hon. Sardar Edroos, who engineered the whole meeting, himself presided.

Mr. Tayabbhai Maskati, while condemning the Congress-League Scheme, requested the Hon. Sardar to prepare a scheme of reforms to be presented to Mr. Montagu for specially safeguarding the interest of the Moslems. Mr. Maskati in proposing the resolution spoke against the Congress, the Moslem League and the Home Rule movement.

Mr. Muhammad Narmawasa, one of the promoters of the previous meeting, who opposed the resolution, was allowed only two minutes to speak. He challenged Mr. Maskati to prove that the Congress-League scheme was against Mahomedan interests and explained briefly how the Mahomedan interests were safeguarded in the scheme.

Mr. Raffiuddin of Poona exhorted the Mahomedans to refrain from adopting the Congress-League scheme. The resolution being put to the vote, shouts of "na manzur" ("not-carried") were raised throughout the audience. An attempt by Mr Maskati to declare the resolution carried was foiled by the audience shouting against it.

The president in dissolving the meeting expressed his regret that the meeting though convened in the interest of the Moslems had to be dissolved as the proposition was not carried. Great enthusiasm prevailed all over the city on account of the failure of the meeting.

CONGRESS-LEAGUE SCHEME.

SUPPORT OF HUBLI PUBLIC.

(From a Correspondent.)

HUBLI, Nov. 20.

A large public meeting of all classes and communities of Hubli was held at 6 p.m. on Monday the 19th instant, in the Carnatic Press compound under the presidentship of Mr. Siddappa Totapa Kambli, Lingayat pleader. A resolution of loyalty and welcome to the Rt. Hon. E. S. Montagu and wishing success to the Allies was put from the chair and carried unanimously.

Then Mr. Siddaramappa Dundapa Pawti, High Court Pleader, proposed the following resolution:—That this public meeting of all classes and communities of Hubli fully accords its hearty support to the Congress-League scheme of reforms, which makes adequate provision for the representation of important minorities so as to satisfy the aspirations of all Hindu communities. The resolution was seconded by Mr. Vinayakrao Wagle, pleader, (Saraswat Brahmin) supported by Ganeshrao (Maratha), Mallapa Divate (Kshetri Sati), Mohomedshaheb (Mahomedan). Bamangaoker (Lingayat), Krishnarao Walweker (Brahmin) and Vithalrao Sinde (Maratha). The resolution was unanimously carried. The meeting dispersed with a vote of thanks to the President.

RESUSCITATION OF AYURVEDA.

EFFORTS IN ANDHRADESA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BEZVADA, Nov. 20.

The first Andhra Ayurveda Sammelan met in the Mylavaram Rajah's Hall on the 17th, 18th, and 19th instant under the presidentship of Pandit D. Gopalacharlu, about 300 delegates being present. Ayurvedic surgery, the resuscitation of Ayurvedic literature, the relative advantages and disadvantages of the Ayurvedic and Allopathic systems of medicine, the establishment of a central kalashala for Andhradesa, were some of the subjects dealt with by the President. The conference passed resolutions praying for victory to the British arms, protesting against the Medical Registration Act, so far as it related to indigenous systems of medicine, praying for its repeal or amendment, recording its strong condemnation of the disparaging speech made by Lord Pentland at the opening of the Cochin Ayurvedic dispensary, urging the necessity of municipalities encouraging the system by alloting funds to it, and asking Ayurvedic doctors to agitate constitutionally for the realisation of the above aims. The Conference further resolved on editing an Ayurvedic quarterly, with Dr. D. S. Avadhani as editor. Secretaries were appointed to propagate Ayurvedic in Andhradesa on sastraic lines The standing committee of the sammelan was also elected. Towards the close of the Conference an appeal was made in aid of the newly started association and Ayurvedic College at Madras and the response to it is rather encouraging.

A Bangalore message says:—In connection with the Khedda operations a herd of forty elephants was impounded on the 17th instant, after a troublesome but cleverly carried out surround and exciting drive of three days amidst incessant rain.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency arrived at Dharwar on Monday afternoon and visited the site of the Karnatic College.

His Excellency motored from Dharwar to Hubli on Tuesday morning where his Excellency visited the Indian Women's Aid Dispensary, the Depressed Classes Mission and the Convent of the Sacred Heart.

His Excellency arrived at Bijapur on Tuesday evening by special train.

We are given to understand that Mr. V. P. Madhavarao, the late Dewan of Baroda, has been elected President of the All-India Industrial Conference to be held in Calcutta in December.

Sir Elliot and Lady Colvin lunched at Government House, on Monday.

Mr. J. Begg and Captain S. G. Walker lunched at Government House, on Tuesday.

Mr. D. T. Chadwick, I.C.S., who has been appointed the first Indian Trade Commissioner in London, assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 8th October, 1917.

It is officially reported Lieutenant E. H. Keeling, I.A.R., attached to 119th Infantry (formerly Traffic Manager, Rangoon Port Commissioners), escaped from Turkish captivity and has arrived at Odessa.

Sir William Maxwell, Director-General Posts and Telegraphs is at present making a tour of inspection in Mesopotamia in connection with postal and telegraphic administration in that area.

MR. MONTAGU'S VISIT.

TRANSVAAL INDIANS MESSAGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 20.

The Congress Reception Committee received the following telegram from the Chairman, Transvaal Indian Association, Johannesburg:—"Transvaal Indians confidently hope that the visit of the Secretary of State will be productive of results and will meet just aspirations for Home Rule and will place on an equal footing with Dominions Indian subjects of the Empire and that political prisoners Mahomed Ali and Shaukat Ali and others will be pardoned and released. Please convey sentiments to the Secretary of State."

VILLAGE COURTS IN MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

BILL TO AMEND LAW,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 20.

A meeting of the Madras Legislative Council was held this morning H. E. the Governor presiding. After interpellations, the Hon. Mr. Gillman introduced the Bill to amend the law relating to village courts in the Madras Presidency and moved that it be read in the Council. The Bill was referred to a select committee.

The Hon. Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao withdrew his resolution to amend the Madras Medical Registration Act of 1914.

The Hon. Mr. V. K. Ramanuja Chariar withdrew his resolution recommending the withdrawal of G. O. No. 559 on the subject of students and politics. All other resolutions relating to the same subject were also withdrawn.

OFFICIALS AND ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

At question time the Hon. Mr. V. K. Ramanjachariar asked whether the Anglo-Indian Association of South India was a political body dealing with political questions, whether any Government servants were members or officials of the association and whether Government were taking or would take steps to induce officers to resign their membership.

The reply was that the matter was under consideration.

To the Hon. Mr. Rama Iyengar's question regarding Government officials and the Home Rule League, Government replied that H. E. the Governor's speech at the Legislative Council meeting of 24th May was communicated to selected Government officers as an exposition of the attitude which they should adopt with regard to Home Rule campaign as then conducted.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 19.

The provisional dates for the sittings of the Congress have been fixed for the 26th, 27th, 28th and 29th December. The construction of the pandal has already commenced and is making good progress.

C. P. COMMISSIONER'S PROGRAMME.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Nov. 20.

The Chief Commissioner accompanied by Lady and Miss Robertson and by the Hon. Mr. F. S. A. Slocock Chief Secretary will leave Nagpur on a visit to his Excellency the Viceroy at Delhi on the afternoon of November 23rd. Sir Benjamin Robertson returns from Delhi to Pulgaon on Sunday December 2nd. On the 3rd he will visit Arvi where the opening ceremony of the water works will be performed. On December 4th the Chief Commissioner visits Hinganghat returning to Nagpur on the morning of December 5th.

An extraordinary meeting of the Executive Committee of the Joint War Committee of St. John and British Red Cross Society was held at Delhi on Tuesday the 20th at which important changes in organisation were effected. A general committee with Sir Claude Hill as chairman and Major Hepper of Bombay, Sir Hugh Bray of Calcutta, and Mr. W. M. Hailey of Delhi as Vice-Chairman, a working committee with Sir Claude Hill as chairman and Mr. W. M. Hailey Vice-Chairman, a finance sub-committee with Mr. W. M. Hailey as Chairman, Medical sub-committee with Surgeon-General O'Donnell as chairman were then constituted and it was decided to appoint a whole time secretary.

Opinions of the Day.

Mr. Montagu and the Congress.

"Amrita Bazar Patrika."—The Home Secretary, Government of India, has wired to Babu Baikunta Nath Sen in reply to his wire to Mr. Montagu inviting him to be present at the next session of the Indian National Congress in Calcutta, that the Secretary of State regrets that he cannot be present in Calcutta in Christmas week. We feel bound to say that the people of this country will deeply regret this decision of the Secretary of State to avoid the National Congress gathering in Calcutta. Of course his programme had been previously settled by the Government of India, and Mr. Montagu was not perhaps free to alter it. But whoever may be responsible for it, Mr. Montagu will lose the best opportunity of gauging the strength of public feeling in this country on the question of Home Rule, by his inability to be present at the Congress session in Calcutta this year. This is all the more to be deplored as full reports of the proceedings are not likely to be published in the papers; and to read reports of speeches and debates is one thing, and hear them is quite another thing. By his presence at the Congress Mr. Montagu might not only hear the debates, but also see the personalities who are making and will be bound to make in a larger measure in the coming years, the current history of the Indian Continent. No memorials or deputations will give him that insight into the reality of the political situation in India as a visit to the Congress is bound to do. We do not know, if it is impossible for him to alter his programme, but we yet hope and pray that he may reconsider his decision and find it possible to be with us during Christmas week.

A Second Chamber.

"The Bengalee."—Referring to the necessity of the early establishment of a constitutional chamber for safeguarding the rights and interests of the Feudatory Chiefs in India, the "Pioneer" once more brings forward the suggestion, which has been mooted in its columns more than once, "that the time is opportune for reconsidering the possibility of reviving Lord Lytton's original proposal of a Council composed partly of Ruling Princes and partly of high English officials of the rank of Governors, Lieutenant-Governors and Chief Commissioners, who would represent British India." Lord Lytton's proposal has nothing so much of wisdom or statesmanship to commend it for acceptance in the present year of grace after nearly forty years. We see in the constant reiteration of this proposal, an insidious attempt to foist retired heads of Provincial Governments upon what looks like a contemplated Upper House. It will be seen therefore, that the Council of Ruling Chiefs and retired heads of provinces is designed to be a replica of the India Council, for the abolition of which Indian public opinion has already spoken in clear and emphatic terms. There is no reason why the heads of Provincial Governments, even after retirement, should still persist in giving the country the benefit of their wisdom of which it had the fullest use before and which if further utilized, would certainly, mean too much of a good thing. On grounds of principle, we would strongly oppose the piecforking of retired European administrators into the proposed Council, which would then inevitably become the citadel of reactionary counsels. The whole principle of the forthcoming constitutional reforms is to make the Government thoroughly popular, in the true sense of the terms, guided and controlled by the will of the people. It will not be possible to realize this object by admitting into the proposed Second Chamber superannuated administrators whose minds have become encrusted with old notions and prejudices, and whose inclusion in a Popular Assembly is neither expedient nor desirable.

An Object-lesson in Obedience.

"The Punjabee."—In concluding the notice of Sir James Meston's address, the "Pioneer" tells us that it is only those who have learned to obey who can be trusted with authority to rule. This is a very weak paraphrase of an observation made by the most brilliant of recent Indian Viceroys in a famous Convocation address. Authority, said Lord Curzon, will never be won by those who daily preach that authority exists only to be reviled. But in the mouth of the "Pioneer" write this observation is even less appropriate than it was in the mouth of a Viceroy who never brooked any authority except his own. It was only the other day that the "Pioneer" vilified the Secretary of State to its heart's content, because in the exercise of his lawful authority he did something of which the "Pioneer" was not able to approve. It actually charged Mr. Montagu with having told what "his friend Mr. Chirol once called technological inexactitudes" and reproduced a stupid article from an English paper in which he was accused of insincerity. Here presumably we have an object-lesson in obedience to authority which the journal held out to Indians for their emulation! We can assure the journal that they will treat this object-lesson and all other lessons that come from the same quarter with supreme and undisguised contempt.

ALL INDIA CASUALTY LIST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 20.

The following names of British officers appear in casualty list No. 540, Indian Expeditionary Forces.

KILLED.

Manchesters:—Lieut. D. F. Milne.
Indian Army:—Lieut. F. L. C. Clarke.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Indian Army:—Lieut. F. B. Roseveare.

WOUNDED.

Manchesters:—Lieut. P. H. Adams.
Indian Army:—Major W. H. Ralston.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 19th Nov. 1917.

Means of observations taken at 10 a.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.965 Inches
Temperature of Air	78.4 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	72.1 "
Dew Point	69.2 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.733 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouds—10)	2.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	84.2 "
Minimum do.	73.1 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNW.NW.NNW.
Movement of Wind do. do.	176 Miles

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NOTICE.

THE INDIAN NEWSPAPER CO., LTD.

THE POLL which was demanded at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on SATURDAY, the 10th November, 1917, will be continued on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 p.m. (S. T.).

By Order of the Chairman of the said Meeting.

NAGINDAS P. MEHTA,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, November 21, 1917.

THE BRUTAL TRUTH.

We do not think Mr. Asquith is to be congratulated on the tone of his speech in reference to Mr. Lloyd George's Paris declaration. The ex-Premier seldom makes a false step in criticism or strikes a false note but it seems to us he has done both in the present instance. If ever the pronouncement of a Prime Minister of England needed to be strongly backed, it is that which Mr. Lloyd George delivered at Paris at the beginning of last week. He uttered, perhaps with brutal frankness, but with absolute truth, what must have been troubling every thoughtful and patriotic observer of the war during the past few months and especially during the last few weeks. Who would have thought after the disasters of Serbia and Rumania, and the blunders that brought them about, such another catastrophe, or very nearly such, would overtake the Allies in yet another theatre of the war? Is it conceivable that, had the Allied Governments been acting in real and practical, and not merely formal, concert such a mishap could have overtaken the Italian Army? Was not the possibility of a surprise of this kind on the part of the enemy due solely to the lack of an unselfish pooling of resources, co-ordination of intelligence work and a supreme and unified control? It is true that the practical disappearance of Russia as a material factor from the war placed the Allies at a grave disadvantage, leaving them without adequate and reliable information, probably, as to the movements of German troops on the Russian Fronts, but the mere fact of what was going on in Russia and that the Russian resistance had collapsed and was non-existent, leaving Germany free heavily to reinforce any Front on which she might elect to launch a fresh blow, should have stimulated caution and enquiry and enabled the Allies to anticipate what was coming. There is a hint in Mr. George's speech that the British Headquarters Staff knew or suspected what was coming, even if General Cadorna was supremely happy and confident. If there had been a supreme body in control of Allied strategy and resources it would have been impossible for the confidence of any one general on any front to bring about disaster by ignoring warnings, no matter whence they came.

What Mr. George said in Paris needed to be said long ago. War is a stern business and to treat it with the unintelligent sentiment displayed by a large part of the British press in their criticisms of the Paris speech, —sentiment which we regret to say Mr. Asquith seems to share,—spells disaster. If the effort on the Somme was wasted, that does not detract from the heroism and sacrifice of those who laid down their lives or lost their limbs on that battlefield of imperishable memory. And to attack the Premier on that ground is irrelevant and, it seems to us, supremely foolish. Mr. Lloyd George may have been wrong in suggesting that we have wasted our resources on the Western Front, but the question whether he is right or wrong is one of supreme importance to the future conduct of the war, and the decision of it spells victory or doom. In considering it, it is necessary to put aside all sentimental considerations as to the sacrifice of those who have fallen and bled in battles, which, in any event, have shed immortal lustre on the armies of Britain and France. What we have to consider at the present moment, and the consideration of it becomes absolutely vital in view of the new situation created by the Russian *debacle* and the Italian reverse, is whether the Allies can continue to act each in its own sphere in a state of selfish independence. We cannot view the past history of the war, with our own comparative failures and the dramatic successes of the enemy, and avoid the reflection that if the Allies had struck but one concentrated blow with all their forces and joint strength at one vital spot of the enemy's army such as the enemy struck at the Warsaw Front, at Russia in the Carpathians, at Serbia and at Rumania, they might have ended the war. We are entitled to question whether the policy that has been pursued of each of the Allied armies pounding away at the obstacles in front of it, without the maximum of relation to what its neighbour is doing, has been a wise one, without being accused of vile treachery to the dead, who may have been sacrificed in a wasted effort. Instead of the maximum of co-ordination there has been a minimum. It is not only that on fronts widely apart there has been want of co-ordination. It has been lacking in the proper degree on fronts contiguous one to another. There has been discussion and agreement to act to a limited extent in unison. But there has not been that willingness to pool resources and combine in overwhelming effort that there should have been and, as we now learn was actually proposed at one time by the French Generalissimo. Without presuming to dictate strategy to those who are professedly its masters, we may be allowed at least to ask whether, for instance, if, instead of repeatedly embarking on two offensives at different sectors, the British and French had pooled their resources and combined in one great blow at the weakest part of the Front, they might not have achieved a result that would have broken the whole German resistance in the West: whether, at a time when the enemy were hard pressed to find men for the Italian Front, the Italians might not have been content to pursue a purely defensive strategy, employing the minimum number of men, and lent assistance for such a joint effort on the Western Front? These are the tactics that have been pursued by the enemy with no little success, and, though we may be ignorant, we have often wondered why they cannot be pursued by the Allies. Not the least of the dangers of a great war of this character is that of becoming hypnotised by an enterprise that does not develop its success with the rapidity that is necessary, if it is to achieve the strategical result that is intended, the while events elsewhere are moving with intense rapidity and changing the whole face of affairs. That seems to us a possible danger at the present juncture in regard to the Western Front, and it has to be considered, regardless of those who seem to think it a sacrilege to question the wisdom of refusing to be dominated by General Haig's belief in his capacity to break through. That the capacity is there is doubtless. But how long is it going to take? And what fresh disasters are to overtake us in other fields while we wait for its culmination? For General Haig's ability and the magnificence of his achievements, hitherto, we may have the highest admiration. But it is folly to suggest that a single commander, operating only on one front, should be allowed to impose his strategy on the whole field of this immense war. There can be no definite hope of victory until such questions are decided and enforced by one supreme authority, controlling not only the policy but the strategy of the war and an agreement on the part of all the Allies to accept and submit to its decisions.

The Rappalo agreement, therefore, only carries us one step further on a long and weary road, and we could have wished that Mr. Asquith, instead of questioning the wisdom of the Premier's attempt by "brutal frankness" to bring about a realisation of the need for this co-ordination, had attacked him for not having achieved a greater measure of co-ordination. It is notable that Mr. Lloyd George tells us that the United States would have preferred a central council with executive authority. That seems the commonsense solution of a great problem. But apparently there are objections on the part of some of the Allied Governments, and we must be content for the present, at any rate, with a central council which will be at least competent, with a fullness of information and a comprehensive outlook that has not hitherto existed, to press upon the respective governments the policy and strategy that are essential to success. Policy and strategy, as Mr. Lloyd George says, are inextricably interwoven and there is as much danger in allowing the soldier to override the statesman as there is in the statesman imposing his strategy for purely political reasons on the soldier. A central council that will decide the conduct of the war, or, at any rate, advise upon it only after full consideration of every political and strategical factor, at least promises an avoidance in the future of such avoidable disasters as have occurred in the past.

MR. MONTAGU AND REFORMS.

While Mr. Montagu continues to sit under the shamiana in the Viceregal Lodge and listen to a variety of addresses from representatives of all shades of opinion, speculation regarding the constitutional reforms which may be expected to be introduced into this country, is exercising the minds of the general public. As one reads the text of addresses one feels impressed by one distinctive feature there seems to be common to them all. Whether the address is from the Indian Association of Delhi or the Dharadya Community of Qadian (two extremes of this kind), it breathes the same spirit as far as the demand of reforms goes. All of them are far from being contented with the present system of Government: all of them propose some scheme of reforms—each according to his lights. One question, however, of the utmost importance which emerges from all the various demands, is whether there should or should not be a substantial majority of the representatives of the people in the Imperial Legislative Council. We have Lord Minto's *obiter dictum* on the subject. As explained by Lord Morley in his famous speech made in the House of Lords, on the Proposed Reforms on December 17, 1908, the principle of an unofficial majority in the Imperial Legislative Council was accepted by Lord Minto, *the then Man on the Spot*. The Secretary of State's exact words were as follows:—

"There is one proviso in this matter of the official majority, in which your Lordships may, perhaps, find a surprise. We are not prepared to divest the Governor-General-in-Council of an official majority. In the Provincial Councils we propose to dispense with it, but in the Viceroy's Legislative Council we propose to adhere to it. Only let me say that here we may seem to lag a stage behind the Government of India themselves—so little violent are we, because that Government say, in their despatch: 'On all ordinary occasions we are ready to dispense with an official majority in the Imperial Legislative Council, and to rely on the public spirit of the non-official members to enable us to carry on the ordinary work of Legislation'."

It is abundantly clear from the above quotation that the principle of an unofficial majority in the Imperial Legislative Council was not a wild dream even eight or nine years ago when political and other conditions were vastly different from those of today. The principle failed to recommend itself to the then Secretary of State for a variety of reasons which need not be enumerated and discussed now. But the point remains that the principle of an unofficial majority *was* advocated by Lord Minto's Government some nine years ago under entirely different circumstances, in the face of political murders and other acts of violence which, it was alleged, threatened almost to paralyse the administration of the country. How even the recalcitrants rallied to the Government after the Minto-Morley Reforms, is an interesting chapter of contemporary history, which will fully repay a careful perusal. The Reforms then introduced have been thoroughly digested and fully absorbed into the Constitution of India, and after eight years of patient trial, have been found too meagre to meet the needs of an organic Society which claims to be struck off the list of minors. The orthodox red-tapeism and unimaginative, inelastic procedure of the Indian bureaucracy, coupled with the growing self-consciousness and self-respect of the living organism known as the Indian people, have effectually discredited the principle of an official majority in the Imperial Legislative Council. No one is prepared at present to advocate the good old Benthamite maxim, "one man one vote and every man a vote," for the system of representation in the Imperial Legislative Council of India, for reasons too obvious to detail here, but no representation can be either adequate or consistent with the elective system—the beginning of which was made so long ago as 1892—which does not sanction an unofficial majority in the Imperial Legislative Council. Having regard to the English Constitution, the principle of an unofficial majority looks like an anomaly; for it means that the Government must run the risk of being defeated, and yet remain in power. The Government form the Permanent Government and the Representatives of the people a permanent opposition. But that proposition involves a flagrant fallacy. It is begging the question; for it is *assumed* that the Government will always be *opposed* to the true interests of the people whereas, it is obvious that an executive dependent on a popularly-elected legislature for the carrying of its measures will have to act in conformity with popular wishes. They need fear no substantial opposition from the popular representatives unless they act against the interests of the people. Again, the defeat of Government would undoubtedly mean want of confidence in the executive, and a serious situation might arise forthwith. But does not that very apprehension lay on the Government the responsibilities with which we are seeking to burden them, so as to make them directly accountable to the people. But the Constitution, as it will stand after the Reforms recommended by the Congress and the League have been instituted, insures the Government against the contingency which brings the opposition into power in England—for India has not asked for a Parliamentary system yet.

There seems to be a disposition on the part of some of those who are directly concerned with the question of the Congress-League Reforms to view the whole thing too much from the standpoint of the English Constitution. Any seeming departure from the English Constitution is hailed with suspicion. In the Congress-League Reforms it is proposed that the Indian members of the Governor-General's Executive Council should be *elected* by the unofficial members of the Legislative Council, to which the objection is advanced that it is departure from the English Constitution, inasmuch as it substitutes *election* for *selection* of the Cabinet. But this is not the only departure from English constitutional principle. The English Constitution does not provide for nomination of representatives sitting in the House of Commons, whereas the Indian Constitution, as it is today and as it may be after the required Reforms, will have members of the Council nominated by the Government. It is presumed, however, that the Indian Constitution will remain liquid as the English Constitution and not be rigid as the U. S. A. Constitution. Then, again, it may justifiably be contended that in effect even the selection o the English Cabinet is nothing more or less than indirect election; for it is the leader of the House, or rather the party in power, who selects his colleagues. In so doing he actually acts in his representative capacity as the leader of the Government who claims the confidence of the entire party. Here, in India, the permanent Government against the permanent opposition promises no chance to the opposition to select their Cabinet. And yet the only chance there is for Indians to have their point of view represented in the inner Councils of the Government, is to have those in whom they have absolute confidence on the Executive Council. Hence the principle of electing the Indian members of the Executive Council.

Notes of the Day.

General Maude.

The death of General Maude is a blow to the Empire which will strike a note of something like consternation throughout the Empire. Few British generals in this war have achieved so brilliant a record of unbroken success, for before General Maude came into world-wide prominence by reason of his victories in Mesopotamia, he had won success as a brigade and divisional commander of no mean order. These led to his selection to succeed General Nixon as the man to restore order and organisation from chaos in Mesopotamia and to retrieve the disaster of Kut. The rapidity with which he transformed the whole face of affairs and the brilliance of his victorious advance, first on Kut, and then on Bagdad, as well as the ability with which he has consolidated the British occupation of that city and broken up the Turkish dispositions for a counter-attack are too fresh in the public memory to need description. The whole campaign forms a chapter in the history of the British and Indian armies, the splendour of which can never fade. We trust that an opportunity will be afforded the citizens of Bombay to pay a tribute of respect to the memory of one, whose splendid achievements and brilliant leadership of Indian troops have earned in a peculiar degree their admiration and gratitude. Let us hope that fortune will bring the Empire a successor in his command equally gifted and enterprising.

Lord Ronaldshay's Announcement.

An important announcement was made by Lord Ronaldshay at the meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council yesterday. The Government of Bengal, it appears, have reason to believe that a widespread conspiracy for the overthrow of the Government is in existence. And to demonstrate this Lord Ronaldshay is reported to have quoted "a number of striking documents." Fortunately, however, he proceeded to say that it had been decided, in consultation with the Secretary of State, to submit the whole matter to a strong outside and wholly disinterested body for investigation and decision. This would consist of a committee of Indians and Europeans with an eminent judge of the King's Bench Division at its head. That the general public in Bengal, as well as in other parts of the country condemn any conspiracy of the character referred to and are willing to render every help to the authorities to destroy it, is undoubted.

An Essential Need.

What is, however, essential is that the latter should be prepared to trust the people unreservedly. The necessity of this trust is the more advisable, as well as expedient, in view of the notorious manner in which "striking documents" showing the existence of nefarious and seditious intentions on the part of individuals or classes are sometimes concocted by the hirelings of the Criminal Investigation Department. The step which the Government of Bengal propose to take by appointing "a strong outside and wholly disinterested body" for investigation and decision, is a welcome departure. But whether the committee is strong and wholly disinterested and the decision at which they arrive is the right one, will depend entirely on the persons who are selected to serve on the committee. A large majority must obviously, to satisfy this condition, be men who command the absolute confidence as well as respect of the people of Bengal whose loyalty is in question.

A Beautiful Demonstration.

Mr. Clem Edwards, M.P., has written to the King pointing out that three-fifths of the South Wales miners who voted in favour of combing out are youths liable to service. The meaning of the vote, of course, is that these eligible young men have voluntarily discarded all selfish notion of taking advantage of exemption to which they are legally entitled and have offered themselves for active service at the front. This is not the first time that British working class men have given proof of their self-sacrificing devotion to the cause for which the Allies are fighting. But as Mr. Edwards says, it is the most beautiful demonstration of patriotism that has yet come from any industrial population.

The War and the Co-operative Movement.

To the October number of the Calcutta Review, Mr. R. B. Ewbank contributes a readable article on the War and the Co-operative Movement in India. Mr. Ewbank first describes the effects of the War on the higher financing structure of the movement and explains how in the Punjab and the United Provinces it was necessary for the State to support the movement. This was in the beginning of 1915. During the previous year, prices of the crops out of which members of agricultural societies repaid their debts were unprecedently low—jute in Bengal, rice in Burma, ground-nuts in Madras, and cotton in Northern and Western India were all saleable at unprofitably low rates resulting in the drying up of recoveries. In the next year, however, the situation greatly improved, prices rose gradually up to and beyond their former level and a period of prosperity set in. Public confidence was also restored wherever it had been affected and deposits began to flow in as usual in all classes of societies, though the position of the central financing agencies did not improve correspondingly.

Aiding the War.

But the vitality of the movement, as Mr. Ewbank points out, was shown by the contributions made by co-operative societies to the War Relief Funds and by their subscriptions to the War Loan. In the Punjab in 1915 societies contributed Rs. 67,762 to various funds, and in one district, not only did the societies furnish a local hospital for the wounded, but supplied 50 beds to the St. John Ambulance, sent consignments of 9940 pairs of socks to the front and subscribed Rs. 9,000 for a motor ambulance. Subscriptions to War charities have been made in other parts of the country also, but nowhere on this generous scale. With the issue of the War Loan another opportunity was afforded to co-operative societies to bear their share of the burdens of the State.

A Remarkable Sacrifice.

Active efforts were made in many parts of the country, especially in the Central Provinces and Bombay, to get societies and their members to subscribe to the War Loan. In Bengal, at the outset, central banks subscribed to the extent of Rs. 1,23,164, and in the U. P. they hold Rs. 6,95,000 worth of War Loan Bonds. But complete figures of subscriptions in Bengal and other provinces are not available. In Bombay 375 societies in their corporate capacity had subscribed Rs. 4,53,209 by July and it is likely that this figure has considerably been added to by subscriptions made since July to the Post Office section of the Loan. When it is remembered that few, if any, rural societies, command capital adequate to meet all the needs of their members, it will be recognised that the sacrifice involved in these large subscriptions has indeed been remarkable.

Postal Clerks' Grievances.

The subordinate postal officials of Gujarat and Kathiawar, we understand, have memorialised the Postmaster-General, Bombay and the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, with a statement of their grievances, the principal of which is concerned with the present inadequate scale of pay. The existing scale was sanctioned long ago and does not take into consideration the enormous rise in the prices of necessaries. Moreover, the large majority of the appointments are distributed in the grades of Rs. 20, Rs. 25, Rs. 30 and Rs. 40. By the time they retire, very few are fortunate enough to rise to the grades of Rs. 50 and above. The memorialists allege that the telegraph signallers, who have fewer responsibilities, comparatively speaking, are decidedly better off in this respect. The postal department, moreover, gets fewer holidays than other Government departments and the memorial urges that a day's extra pay should be given for each gazetted holiday forfeited and double pay for Sunday labour and that payment of daily allowance should be made for casual arrangements according to Civil Service Regulation Rules.

PREMIER'S PARIS SPEECH.

DEBATE IN COMMONS.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S VIGOROUS DEFENCE.

PLEA FOR CENTRAL INTER-ALLIED COUNCIL.

THE RAPALLO AGREEMENT.

NEED FOR BETTER UNDERSTANDING WITH FRANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 19.
Recd. 1-40 p.m., Nov. 20.

Immense interest was taken this afternoon in the debate in the House of Commons initiated by Mr. Asquith on the Premier's speech in Paris. The house and the galleries were crowded. M. Venezelos was seated in the diplomatic gallery.

The discussion arose on a motion for adjournment. Mr. Asquith laid down two propositions which he hoped would not be controverted. First that in a war the ultimate responsibility for what was done or not done rested on the Government and secondly, that it was vitally important that frequent and intimate consultations should be held between the Allied statesmen and soldiers and that co-ordination should be as complete as possible. Nevertheless he deprecated the establishment of any organisation interfering with the responsibility of the General Staff to the Government or derogating in any way from the authority and responsibility of each of the Allied peoples to their respective Governments. He emphasised that Mr. Lloyd George in Paris did not mention the Navy which in many respects dominated strategical considerations and he asked which would decide the disagreement between the Allied Staff and the General Staff.

Sir E. Carson interrupting said:—War Cabinet.

Mr. Asquith continued that the object of the present debate was to dispel certain misapprehensions arising from the Premier's Paris speech. He pointed out that Mr. Lloyd George equally shared the responsibility regarding the invasions of Serbia and Roumania and affirmed that the Premier's view regarding Serbia was not shared by any weighty military authority in England. The theory of a single front was perfectly sound and the corollary of it was that the Ally at one end of the line might best be helped by maximum effort being exerted at the other end of the line. It was a sacred trust of the Allies to see that the future freedom and security of Serbia and Roumania were adequately assured.

IRRELEVANT RHETORIC.

After alluding to Mr. Lloyd George's assumption of detachment regarding the recent events in Russia and Italy, Mr Asquith expressed doubt whether a Council at Versailles last March would have affected the Russian situation. The Premier had regaled the good people of Paris with irrelevant rhetoric. Was it not a fact that General Cadorna was full of confidence, and serenity on the eve of the German attack? Mr. Asquith declared that the Premier's reference to the western front suggested that the blood and bravery of the British and the Dominions' troops had been squandered when strategically they could have been better employed. Never were operations more carefully concerted than those of Field-Marshal Haig on the Somme and the later stages of the French defensive at Verdun. He doubted whether any Allied Council, wisely guided, would have interfered with either of the two great offensives in the west in favour of more attractive adventures elsewhere. We had no reason to be ashamed of our war contribution; we had kept the seas free, expanded the army into seventy divisions and placed our arsenals and credit at the disposal of the Allies, and so we would continue to the end. (Cheers.)

PREMIER'S REPLY.

Mr. Lloyd George replying said that more important than anything said in Paris, was to decide whether a greater unity of control was needed and whether we were taking the right way to procure it. He reaffirmed that we had suffered by the lack of co-ordination. Any criticism he had directed against the past was not directed against the Staff or any Allied commanders. He had merely used certain illustrations showing that lack of co-ordination among the Allies had brought disaster. Lord Kitchener had once suggested a scheme for a central authority, but the speaker was utterly opposed to the appointment of a Generalissimo. Such scheme would produce friction. Mr. Lloyd George believed that the United States would have preferred a Council with executive authority, but he thought that circumstances at present did not demand this.

FUNCTION OF NEW COUNCIL.

The new Council would actually and not merely nominally possess information which might be at the disposal of one of the Allied staffs, therefore a permanent council was essential. Regarding the Italian front it was most difficult to answer Mr. Asquith's questions. There was a good deal to be said about what General Cadorna said and what we thought we knew or believed or suspected. Sir William Robertson could not press things in respect of another front but under the new Council he would have been in a position to do so. The fact that the British and French troops had to rush to Italy to retrieve the disaster must affect the operations on the western front, hence our concern with the Italian front was not because it was the Italian front but because it affected the western front also. Therefore it had been decided that a mere machinery of liason officers, occasional meetings of Ministers and occasional meetings of Chiefs of the Staff were utterly inadequate and inefficient for the purposes of real co-ordination. "You must have a permanent body constantly watching those things, advising upon them and reporting to the Government."

NAVAL COUNCIL.

Mr. Lloyd George emphasised that the representation of the Navy was no afterthought. It was essential that all information regarding naval operations and co-operation should be known to these military advisers. That was a different thing from the establishment of a Naval Council to co-ordinate naval strategy. We were suffering from lack of that at present. Any one knowing what was happening in the Mediterranean knew there was a great deal to be said for such a Council.

PARIS SPEECH EXPLAINED.

Turning to the Paris speech Mr. Lloyd George said:—"Let me say at once I considered it carefully. I did it for a deliberate purpose. I have seen resolutions for unity and co-ordination. Where are they? You might as well throw them into the waste-paper basket. Lord Kitchener started with these schemes in 1915. I have seen other schemes of M. Briand and Mr. Asquith. Somehow they have come to naught because you have naturally a disinclination of independent bodies to merge their individualities in a common organisation. I was afraid this would occur again. We went to Rapallo with documents most carefully prepared and previously submitted to the Cabinet. (Cheers). Substantially the document which was passed at Rapallo was the document prepared here. I have it in my pocket. (Cheers)."

THE RAPALLO AGREEMENT.

After referring to what he called a beautifully drafted document approved by a number of men including distinguished soldiers which had been carried by three Allied Conferences he said:—Nothing happened. Simply an announcement in the newspapers that at last we had found some means of co-ordination. There has been too much of this. (Cheers). I made up my mind to take risks and I took them (loud cheers) to rouse public sentiment not merely here but in France, Italy and America to see that this document became an act. I know nothing of military strategy but I know something of political strategy (laughter and cheers) and to get public opinion interested in a proposal and convince the public of its desirability is an essential part of political strategy. That's why I made that speech and it has done it. (Loud cheers). I determined to deliver a disagreeable speech which would force everybody to talk about this scheme. They have talked about it in two or three continents. The result is that public opinion in America, Italy, France and Britain is that the scheme is vital. (Continuous cheers).

Proceeding the Premier denied that he had blamed the British for what had happened. It was not a pleasant thing for him to remind Italy that she had lost twenty-five hundred guns but it was necessary. (Cheers). Otherwise the Rapallo agreement would not have been passed. I know very well what would have happened he continued and I did not want it to happen. I wanted this thing to be a reality.

THE CENTRAL COUNCIL.

All this task about easterners and westerners is utter balderdash. The field is north, south, east and west, and our business is to put pressure on the enemy at every point of the compass and hurt him where we can. That's why we want the Central Council. We need all the experience and help we can get and our Allies' need is still greater than ours at the present. We want victory and we will get it, but I do not want the whole burden to fall on Britain. Therefore I want an inter-Allied Council that will order the whole battlefield so that the whole resources of the Allies shall be thrown into the conflict in order to bring pressure to bear on the enemy. (Cheers.)

POLITICIANS AND SOLDIERS.

Mr. Lloyd George said he did not with-

(Continued on page 8.)

DEATH OF GENERAL MAUDE.

THE HERO OF BAGHDAD.

GRAVE LOSS TO THE EMPIRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 19.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Nov. 19.

The War Office announces that General Maude died in Mesopotamia yesterday evening after a brief illness.

PREMIER S GLOWING TRIBUTE.

"A COMMANDER OF FIRST RANK."

LONDON, Nov. 19.
Recd. 3-15 p.m., Nov. 20.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George, announcing General Maude's death, paid a tribute to his valuable services in Mesopotamia where he took over the supreme command when we were still under the stigma of the Kut failure. He overcame all the difficulties hitherto paralysing our efforts and raised the men's enthusiasm to the highest pitch. He achieved a series of victories and safeguarded our position in the east, and in securing Bagdad after capturing it displayed the qualities of resource, decision and enterprise which marked him over as a great leader of men and a commander of the first rank. The country mourns the loss of one of the most valiant of her sons.

Major-Genl. Frederick Stanley Maude, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., was born on the 24th June, 1864, and was the youngest son of the the late General Sir F. Maude, G.C.B. V.C. Educated at Eton he entered the Army in 1884 and passed the Staff College in 1895. He served in the Soudan War, and took an active part in the engagement at Hasheen and the destruction of Tamai in 1885, for which he was awarded a medal with clasps (Khedive Star). In the South African War he gave the best of his active service in the advance on Kimberley, in the operations in the Orange Free State, and in the actions at Poplar Grove, Direfontein, Karee Siding, Vet River and Zand River, as well as in the operations in the Transvaal and in the actions near Johannesburg, Pretoria, Diamond Hill and Belfast, and in the Cape Colony. For this he was several times mentioned in despatches and awarded the D.S.O. with the Queen's Medal with 6 clasps. He rose to be Brigade-Major Guards Brigade in 1900, was Military Secretary to the Governor-General of Canada from 1901-04, and Private Secretary to the Secretary of State for War in 1905. The next three years saw him the D.A.A., Q.M.G., Plymouth. Then he worked on the General Staff, 2nd London Division for a year, and in 1909 was appointed Assistant Director of the Territorial Force, War Office, which post he held till 1912. In 1911 he was made a Colonel. After the outbreak of the world-wide war he commanded the 14th Infantry Brigade as Brigadier-General, and in 1915 was promoted Major-General, and commanded the 13th Division. He was wounded and mentioned in despatches five times, and made a C.B. in 1915. He succeeded General Nixon as Commander of the Mesopotamia forces and avenged the earlier reverses by retaking Kut-el-Amara, and pushing on and capturing Bagdad itself.

He married in 1893 Cecil Cornelia Marianne St. Leger, daughter of the late Col. Rt. Hon. Thomas Edward Taylor, M.P. of Ardigillan, Dublin county, and had two issues, one son and two daughters.

THE HERO OF BAGHDAD.

GENERAL SIR STANLEY MAUDE, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, OF THE MESOPOTAMIA EXPEDITIONARY FORCE WHOSE DEATH IS ANNOUNCED TO-DAY BY REUTER.

SOUTH WALES MINERS' PATRIOTISM.

SECRET BALLOT FOR CALLING THEMSELVES UP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 19.
Recd. 8 a.m., Nov. 20.

Mr. Clem Edwards M.P., has written to the King pointing out that three-fifths of the South Wales miners who voted in favour of combing out are youths liable to service, so that in secret ballot they voted in favour of calling themselves up. This, Mr. Edwards adds, is a most beautiful demonstration of patriotism that has yet come from any industrial population.

EXPORT OF BRITISH CEMENT

TO BE PROHIBITED PENDING ENQUIRIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 19.
Recd. 12 noon, Nov. 20.

In the House of Commons, Lord Robert Cecil stated that in view of a letter from a British officer published in "The Times" stating that he had found in a pillbox a label showing that it was made with British cement, the export of cement would be prohibited pending inquiries. He pointed out that military inquiries hitherto had not confirmed the use of British cement in German fortifications. If there was any reasonable doubt on the point, export would

SPLIT AMONG MAXIMALISTS.

SEVERAL COMMISSIONERS RESIGN.

DEMAND FOR COALITION SOCIALIST GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 18.
Recd. 8 a.m., Nov. 20.

Reuter's Petrograd correspondent wiring to-day reports that a Maximalist split has occurred. Four members of the Maximalist administration styled Commissioners of the Interior, Commerce, Agriculture and Supplies respectively have resigned on the ground that the formation of a Coalition Socialist Government is essential. Several other Commissioners side with them. Five members of the Maximalist Central Committee of the Petrograd Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates have also resigned for the same reason.

SITUATION STILL OBSCURE.

EXTREMISTS IN CONTROL OF PETROGRAD AND MOSCOW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 19.
Recd. 2-45 p.m., Nov. 20.

In the House of Commons Mr. Balfour stated that the situation in Russia was still obscure, although it appeared that the extremists were in complete control of Petrograd and Moscow. Telegraphic communications with Sir George Buchanan had been resumed.

MAXIMALIST MANIFESTO.

SCARCITY OF FOOD AND FORAGE IN PETROGRAD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 19.
Recd. 4-40 p.m., Nov. 20.

Reuter's Petrograd correspondent wiring yesterday said:—A manifesto in huge type printed on the front page of the "Workmen's Gazette" demands the release of all political prisoners, cessation of political terrorism, restoration of freedom of the press, inviolability of person and property, and placing of sufficient armed forces at the disposal of the Municipality to preserve order.

Food and forage are rapidly becoming exhausted owing to destruction of railways and general disorganisation. Officials of the Ministry of Finance refuse to hand over to the Maximalists funds from the Treasury. The Director and Vice-Directors of the State Bank were arrested, but subsequently released.

The American Embassy has requested a train to convey 200 American residents to Harbin.

DESULTORY FIGHTING AT KIEFF.

COSSACKS REPORTED TO BE MARCHING ON MOSCOW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 19.
Recd. 4-40 p.m., Nov. 20.

A "Daily Telegraph" message from Petrograd says that the Bolshevik force which defeated M. Kerensky's 1500 Cossaks between Gatchna and Tsarskoe Selo, numbered 16,000.

There was desultory fighting at Kieff, which changed hands several times. It is reported that Czech troops supporting the Government are now masters at Kieff.

General Kaledine's Cossacks control the Don region and have surrounded Kharkoff and Voronetz and captured Viazma, south-west of Moscow, on which 20,000 Cossacks are reported to be advancing.

FIGHTING AT MOSCOW.

Another telegram to the "Daily Telegraph" from Petrograd says that fighting at Moscow began on the 10th instant. The Government force consisted of 3,000 military cadets and students with three guns, numerous rifles and some maxims. Fifteen thousand of 100,000 soldiers of the Garrison supported the Bolsheviks and the rest remained in the barracks. The Military Revolutionary Committee secured 15 guns, with which it continuously bombarded the centre of the town.

FAMOUS CATHEDRALS DESTROYED.

Casualties to the 14th inst were 3,000, chiefly peaceful civilians. Corpses lay for days in doorways and on stairs.

The Cathedral of the Assumption, the glory of the Kremlin, was destroyed by the bombardment and the Church of St. Basil set on fire.

EXPECTED MILITARY DICTATORSHIP.

A Stockholm message to the "Daily Chronicle" says General Kalendine's Cossacks occupying the Donetz coalfield are able to starve and freeze Petrograd. General Kalendine at Kharkoff stopped 200 wagonloads of food for Petrograd. The Military Distatorship of General Kaledine or General Korniloff is expected.

ONLY THREE DAYS' SUPPLIES AT THE FRONT.

A "Daily News" telegram from Petrograd says at a meeting of representative Socialists convened by the railway union on Friday a delegate of the frontal committees stated there were only three days' supplies at the front, which the army would be compelled to abandon owing to famine, unless transport improved.

EAST AFRICAN CAMPAIGN.

ENEMY EXPELLED FROM CHIWATA.

RELEASE OF INDIAN AND AFRICAN PRISONERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 19.
Recd. 12 noon, Nov. 20.

An East Africa official communiqué says:—The enemy's rearguards have been expelled from defensive positions east and south-east of Chiwata. A number of Indian and African prisoners of war were released.

CONQUERED TOWNS IN GERMAN EAST AFRICA

TO BE OPEN TO BRITISH TRADE FROM JANUARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 19.
Recd. 12 noon, Nov. 20.

The Union Castle Company has received a cable from its South African representatives stating that all towns on the Central Railway in German East Africa from Daressalaam to Tabora inclusive will be open to trade from January 1st. Firms desirous of opening should apply to the Senior Political Officer, Daressalaam making their own arrangements regarding landing and shipping cargo.

CAPTURE OF JAFFA AND RAMLEH.

HOW THEY WERE OCCUPIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 19.
Recd. 11 p.m., Nov. 20.

Reuter's correspondent at Egyptian Headquarters wiring on the 18th instant, described the capture of Jaffa and Ramleh. He said that the former was occupied by mounted troops who took three hundred prisoners at Lydda. Ramleh is the centre of a fertile region which is extensively cultivated and which supports a teeming population. The flight of the Turks was so precipitate that the town was undamaged. The affray at Abushusheh on the 15th instant was a brilliant piece of work by the Yeomanry who charged the ridge and sabred right and left in a deadly fashion. Four hundred dead were counted and three hundred prisoners were taken.

PALESTINE OPERATIONS.

HALF THE TURKISH ARMY LOST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 19.
Recd. 4-40 p.m. Nov. 20.

It is estimated that half the Turkish Army in Palestine has been lost.

ARTILLERY DUEL ON FRENCH FRONT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 19.
Recd. 8 a.m., Nov. 20.

This afternoon's French communiqué reports that artillery duel continued during night time on the right of the Meuse notably at the Chaume Wood.

FRENCH ADVANCE IN CHAUME WOOD REGION.

LOSSES INFLICTED ON ENEMY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 20.
Recd. 12 noon, Nov. 20.

Last night's French communiqué said:—On the right of Meuse in the region of the Chaume Wood we advanced appreciably and inflicted losses on the enemy. Artillery duel continues to be lively in this region.

DECORATIONS FOR DISTINGUISHED WAR SERVICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 19.
Recd. 11 p.m., Nov. 20.

The London "Gazette" announces that the Military Cross has been awarded to Second-Lieut. Norman Higginson, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, and that Military Medals have been awarded to Gunners Ghulam Mohammed and Nihal Singh of the Hongkong and Singapore Battalion of the Garrison Artillery.

RIOTING AT ZURICH.

GENERAL STRIKE THREATENED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ZURICH, Nov. 19.
Recd. 4-40 p.m., Nov. 20.

Six persons were killed in the rioting here on Saturday. Several battalions of infantry and two squadrons of cavalry arrived on Sunday to maintain order. A general strike is threatened.

OIL PRESSING INDUSTRY

METHODS OF IMPROVEMENT.

FUNCTIONS OF SCHOOLS OF ART.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The members of the Indian Industries Commission paid a visit of inspection to the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute yesterday morning and sat only during the afternoon for taking evidence.

Mr. N. B. Kembhavi, Managing Agent, the Mahalaxmi Ginning. Oil Paint and Varnish Manufacturing Co., Bijapur, was the first witness examined. He was of opinion that Government had very little scope in contributing their share in order to make the oil pressing industry a success except by bringing about conditions which would contribute to making labour intelligent. It was a fact that for want of skilled labour manufacturing expenses went quite beyond our calculations. Witness asked why Americans should be able to export thousands of tons of oils to Europe, and they Indians, having the advantage of growing so many varieties of oil seeds on a scale on which no one country or group of countries could grow, should be content with only exporting oil-seeds, allowing all the profit of manufacturing oils and the products made from the oils to go into the pockets of other nations, evidently because oil seeds were exported instead of oils. If, therefore, some arangements were made to export oil, the oil would have within a short period, a very encouraging tale to tell. Another way of improving the oil industry was to develope allied industries, namely soap-making, glycerine, Turkey red, oil paints, varnishes, linoleum, printing inks, artificial rubber, etc. They were all chemical industries and their success depended upon various other factors among which chemicals play a very important part. Concisely, witness stated the kind of Government help required was under the following heads:—

(1) Skilled labour, (2) Expert advice. (3) Loans without interest or at a moderate rate of interest. (4) Execption of new industries from Government taxes for some time. (5) Providing a district bureau with a district officer only for industries and commerce, (6) Preferential Government purchase of products for a limited period. (7) Cheapening railway freight rates.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

Dealing with the question of industrial education, witness stated: Every district should have a technical school. The primary object of such schools should be to train up labour, mukadams and fitters and the indispensable subordinate, on whom the quality and quantity of outturn depends. If industries are to be improved efforts should be made to improve these men; and it is better done firstly through such schools. Subjects to be taught in such a school should be reading, writing and simple arithmetic to those students who do not know them (this trouble disappears if Government adopt free and compulsory education), carpentry, simple geometry, smithy, drawing, simple chemistry, physics with experiments, book-keeping, business habits, namely punctuality and discipline. Education should be made free in this institution, as boys of poor men would only be coming to attend. It should in no way be a bar for poor men to send their sons. Its expenses should by borne by Government, Local Boards and the Municipalities of the districts. The course should be three to four years. Every year examinations should be held, and certificates should be awarded. The presidency technical and science college should be on the same principle as the district technical institute. Its curriculum should have reference to the industries of the Presidency and it should have arrangements for research and specialization. It should have residential quarters for students and professors. It should be recognised by the University of the Presidency, which should issue degrees as it does for arts colleges. It should be kept up-to-date in the branches of industries for which the Presidency is known and has possibilities of developing in the near future. Thus each district and each presidency will develop its strong points to a very high standard of perfection.

INDUSTRIAL BUREAUS AND EXHIBITIONS.

Witness also laid emphasis on the necessity of District Industrial Bureaus, appointment of Director of Industries and Commerce of each presidency and industrial exhibition.

Replying to Mr. Low, witness said that he had received no help from Government in popularising his manufactured products. Before starting this concern, he had six years of training with an expert, and had also worked in two factories in India.

Replying to Sir Fazulbhoy, witness said that he was finding it difficult to compete with the linseed oil imported from outside. The oil produced in his factory had been tested by Dr. Mann. He was selling his oil at eight annas less than the imported oil. Still he was finding it hard to introduce his product. His concern had a capital of one lakh of rupees. He was the only partner who had any expert knowledge.

Replying to Mr. Chatterton, witness said that he was using steam power for his factory. Witness had tried three kinds of seeds, but had not tried cotton seeds. Witness suggested that there should be a general jack-of-all trades as a District officer to go round the district and develop its industrial possibilities.

WANTED A DISTRICT INDUSTRIAL OFFICER.

Replying to Sir Francis Stewart, witness stated that the principal market for export was in linseed and groundnuts. Witness believed that certificates of quality issued by Government would be a great help to the manufacturer. They should be only voluntary. Witness was of the opinion that a district industrial officer, as he sketched out, should get a permanent salary of Rs. 200, and should get more if he started and advanced any new industry.

Replying to Mr. Thomas, witness elaborated his idea of a district industrial officer. He should be a graduate in Natural Science and should also have about two years' training in some factory and thus equip himself with practical knowledge. He should be placed under the Director of Industries. He thought than an embargo on oil-seeds in the way of export duties would help this industry very much.

MR. C. L. BURNS.

Mr. Cecil L. Burns, Principal of the Sir J. J. School of Arts, Bombay, then gave evidence. He said from their first inception the schools of art had been regarded by Government more in the light of costly fads, thrust upon them by theorists in India and England, than as centres of practical utility to the country—a view that was now only in course of revision. A certain number of archaeologists domiciled in England, who insisted that the only object of the schools was the perpetuation of old Indian patterns forgot the vast change in the needs and tastes of large sections of the people involving the use of alien designs in details of architecture, import of domestic articles and materials for costumes and furniture of foreign design, the substitution of steam for handpower, the establishment of factories and business organisation. The refusal of Indian craftsmen to recognise these modern conditions and adapt their methods and ideas to them was the real cause of their collapse. To deplore the invasion of European ideas into Indian life and art, though a perfectly natural and justifiable sentiment, was to refuse to recognise the conditions which could not be altered and was futile, as was the attempt to put the clock back. Schools of art in India should attempt to apply the principle underlying all good design of whatever country or age to the requirements of modern industry.

Continuing, the witness said:—Among the most important crafts in India, weaving and handblock printing gave employment to the greatest number of artisans and their organisation offers the most promising field for experiment. Lack of organisation was the chief cause of the backwardness of Indian crafts and this could best be brought about by establishing a factory. In his opinion Government might guarantee for a given period of time a certain fixed percentage upon the capital privately invested in starting a factory.

FUNCTION OF SCHOOLS OF ART.

Turning to applied art, he said that to work in factories and workshops, for designing for power weaving, designing and engraving for calico printing by machinery, photography and photo mechanical work, lithography, printing and book binding, require the assistance of the school. To give this assistance was the function of the school of art and for this early morning and evening classes for the study of drawing and design should be started. The absence of practical workshop training in high class decorative work under the best men in their professions, such as could be obtained by apprentices and young craftsmen in England, severely handicapped the Indian craftsmen practising any of the industries specified. There were two ways of giving practical experience to students. The first was for Government to select the best students trained in the technical workshops and design classes at the schools of art, grant them scholarships and place them as articled pupils for two or three years with the few really good firms undertaking decorative work in India, at the same time arranging for the continued attendance of the students at the advanced classes for drawing, modelling and design of the schools of art for two or three hours daily. By this means the practical experience of the workshop and drawing office might be combined with higher artistic training, but witness had no great faith in the successful working of this plan for any length of time.

ALTERNATIVE METHOD.

The alternative method of solving the problem was more ambitious, but was more certain. It would meet the educational difficulties of the students, and at the same time result in the production of much better artistic and technical work for Government buildings and thus be the means of permanently raising the standard of the applied arts connected with the building trade throughout the country. At the present time, although many thousands of pounds were spent annually by Government upon buildings of monumental scale and character, the decorative adjuncts of these buildings fell very far short of the standard of those seen in Europe. Many of these buildings have been shorn of decorative details contrary to the inclination of their architects, because they found it impossible to get them carried out in a satisfactory manner in India. They were tired of entrusting such work to contractors, who had no knowledge or understanding of style, were not even craftsmen, much less master craftsmen themselves, but were merely tradesmen who have no more interest or pride in the artistic quality of their work than they in the artistic education of the men they employ. The case was otherwise in Great Britain and the Continent, where the heads of such firms are often men of high artistic attainments. No hope of assistance could be looked for by the present generation of building contractors in this direction and it remained, therefore, for Government to take the task in hand. This could be done by Government starting an institution consisting of a design studio, with art workshops attached, in which the architect's designs for decorative work in Government buildings can be carried out under the supervision of a first class designer assisted by a staff of experts to direct the technical work of each department. The beneficial effect of such an establishment would be felt in many directions.

DESIGNING OF IMPERIAL DELHI.

The present time is especially propitious for the commencement of the scheme. The erection of the Government buildings in the Imperial City of Delhi has begun and for the details and furnishing of these buildings an immense quantity of artistic work in wood, stone and metal and in textiles will be required, more than enough to keep the Government studio and workshops at full work for some years to come. Never since the time of the Moghul Emperors has such an opportunity presented itself of establishing a national school of design and craftsmanship and of bringing together the best artistic and technical talent in the country to take part in the successful realization of a great undertaking. The two eminent architects who have designed these buildings would welcome the establishment of such an institution to assist while it is difficult to conceive a more favourable augury of success than that it should commence its labours under their direction and inspiration.

Replying to Sir Dorab, witness admitted that the scarcity of art terms did make it difficult for one to express himself clearly on these matters in the vernacular. Replying to Mr. Low, witness said that there was no efficient organisation to advance the sale of the articles manufactured in his school.

Mr. Low: What will be channel by which you may be in touch with craftsmen and maistries.

Witness: We got in touch with them through native maistries and their castemen.

COMMERCIAL VALUE OF THE ARTICLES.

Replying to Sir R. N. Mukerjee witness stated that there was no direct commercial usefulness in respect of the articles produced in the Arts school. It was possible to have an idea of the cost of the articles produced in the school. Witness admitted that it was not possible for anybody outside to know what sort of articles were being made inside of the school. They were intending to give a certain amount of publicity to the works carried on there.

Replying to Mr. Chatterton, witness stated that a good designer could be had for about Rs. 300 a month. Many of the students of the school went out and worked as apprentices. It was not practicable to have industrial workshops attached to these schools of art, at any rate not on a big scale. Trying to start a designing studio on a very small scale would only be courting failure. Witness did not know if it would be worth while to combine together all schools of art in India and make of them a big depot which will turn out things on a commercial scale. The designers in Manchester and Yorkshire know the demands of the market—what fashions are in vogue etc. But the designers here are not in touch with the market and thus a scheme of this kind would not be a commercial success.

Mr. Chatterton: In Bombay are there any recognised Indian craftsmen?

Witness: Yes, there are some.

Mr. Chatterton: Do these master-craftsmen take any apprentices for their trade?

Witness: No, not that I know of.

MR. R. J. VIMADALAL.

Mr. R. J. Vimadalal of Navsari Leather Factory was next examined. In the course of his evidence he said:—The leather tanning industry in India is not in a satisfactory condition. The finished leather turned out by the best factories of India cannot bear comparison with European or American leather. The industry is still in its infancy in India, the technical and scientific knowledge which enables the European tanner to work with improved processes is absolutely wanting. A practically trained Government expert would be of great help to the development of the industry, in India. He must have done practical work, mere theoretical knowledge would not be of much use. Expert advice, though it can do much, will not alone suffice. There should be model demonstration factories fully equipped. If the Indian manufacturer can have the benefit of seeing all the best processes of leather manufacture and the working of all the important machines, he is sure to profit immensely, and I believe that this would be the surest method to improve the manufacture of leather in India. Pioneer factories are not required, the leather industry in India is proved to be commercially practicable. The labour question is very important for tanners. The chief workmen are Madrasis and Khalpas or local tanners; other castes would not do the work. The tannery processes are such that the right things must be done at the right time, delay would be injurious; sometimes whole lots of skins are spoiled beyond repair.

LABOUR AND DRINK.

Closely connected with the labour question is the drink question. The alcohol habit has been the bane of the artisans. In many cases nearly 50 per cent. of daily earnings are spent in drinking, and their standard of living gets very low, and very irregular attendance at work is the natural result. The efficiency of the tannery workmen would be improved if this drink question could be handled. They would become more sober, more attentive to work, more regular and better fed. The more sober workman is always found to be more regular and attentive. It may be mentioned in connection with this that in places like Navsari, where Indian States and British limits touch each other, there is quite a number of liquor shops. The reduction of their number would tend to restrict the drinking habits of artisans to some extent.

Replying to the president witness said that he had no personal knowledge of the business. Asked how it was possible for him to improve the business without personal knowledge, how he could improve the efficiency of the workmen, witness admitted that he was not personally able to do it. Witness said further that there were supervisors who looked after these matters. Witness's firm was not at present doing any tanning for the War Office.

Replying to Mr. Chatterton, witness said that he knew of the Leather Tanning School in Madras. He did not make any use of it so far as his factory was concerned.

Replying to Sir Fazulbhoy, witness said that the factory was a private-owned concern. There was no expert who knew much of tanning. Navsari was selected for the factory's site not because there was any particular reason for it but because it was there and the factory had been in the hands of his family for some time. They were selling their products through the middleman, and he sold to the mills in Ahmedabad and Bombay. He had no complaint about the Government not buying their goods.

The Commission then adjourned till 11-30 a.m., to-day.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY IN BENGAL.

OUTSIDE COMMITTEE FOR INVESTIGATION.

LORD RONALDSHAY'S STATEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 20.

At to-day's meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council, Government in reply to the question announced that Government are appointing a strong provincial committee on which influential Indian opinion will be represented to consider and report to the Bengal Government upon the recommendations of Public Services Commission regarding the Education department.

In reply to the question by a non-official member, Government said that the number of Bengalee recruits was 1,810 soldiers and 60 followers up to 18th November. There had been some 2,260 applications for enlistment in the Defence Force.

In reply to a question by the Hon. Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta, Government said that the allegations that Police officers in many parts in Bengal were asking people to declare themselves opposed to the introduction of responsible government and asking them not to sign and submit the memorial to Mr. Montagu was unfounded.

REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT IN BENGAL.

His Excellency the Governor made an important speech on the revolutionary movement in Bengal.

Quoting a number of striking documents showing that there was in existence in Bengal a widespread conspiracy for the overthrow of the Government, his Excellency went on to say that it had been decided to submit the whole matter to a strong outside and wholly disinterested body for investigation and decision. One of the earliest acts of the Government of which he was the head had been to ask the Government of India to assist by appointing a committee of Indians and Europeans with a Judge of the High Court of England at its head to undertake this task and with the good offices of the Secretary of State the services of an eminent judge of the King's Bench Division had been obtained. An announcement might be looked for shortly giving the names of those who would serve with him.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

At to-day's meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council Sir S. P. Sinha introduced the Calcutta Municipal Act Amendment Bill. It is proposed to increase the number of the corporation from fifty to seventy-five. Provision had been made for the representation of all classes of the community. It is proposed to constitute a separate Mahomedan electorate. The Corporation will thus comprise 37 councillors elected by wards, nine elected by Mahomedans, six appointed by the Bengal Chamber, five by the Trades Association, two by the Port Commissioners, one by the Calcutta University, two by the Marwari Association, one by the Bengal National Chamber and twelve by the Government. The Bill provides the appointment of a Municipal Commissioner to replace the chairman as the executive authority on the model of the Bombay system. The Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner will do administrative work and the Corporation will elect a president to preside at their meetings. Special provision has been made for standing committees to relieve the Corporation and an appeals committee to hear the appeals against the orders of the Municipal Commissioner. Food adulteration is dealt with in the bill in a more comprehensive manner.

There were five resolutions with reference to political prisoners, two of which were withdrawn in view of the Governor's speech and two postponed and one recommending the appointment of a board of visitors in each district to visit the detenus every month, was lost.

BRITISH REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 20.
Recd. 1-25 a.m. Nov. 21.

A British communiqué says: Oxford and Bucks men made a successful raid eastward of Fampoux. We drove off raiders eastward of Wytschaete.

ITALIAN FRONT.

FUTILE ENEMY FIRE ON ASIAGO.

ADVANCED TRENCH ELEMENTS RECAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 19.
Recd. 8 a.m., Nov. 20.

An Italian official communiqué says:—The enemy delivered a violent concentrated fire on our positions on the Asiago Plateau but did not attack.

We reoccupied the advanced trench elements taking two hundred prisoners. Strong enemy forces are attacking the Monte Monfenera and Monte Tomba lines south of Quero. We have prevented any further attempt to cross the Piave.

ATTACK ON MONTEFENERA AND MONTETOMBA.

ITALIANS PREPARING TO FACE A GREAT IMMINENT STRUGGLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 20.
Recd. 3-15 p.m., Nov. 20.

A wireless Italian semi-official communiqué says:—By an attack on Montefenera and Montetomba the enemy has made a contact at every point of the line on which the Italians have made a stand. Enemy masses are increasingly dense at several places and movements of artillery and columns are reported in various directions.

A new phase is about to commence. Possibly the enemy intends to tempt fortune by a grand strategic undertaking with the intention of rapidly breaking the wings with a view to surrounding the Italians, or by a slow methodical wearing down action, or a series of hammer blows similar to Verdun. In any case serious losses must have convinced the enemy of the impossibility of dissolution of the Italian army through lack of resistance. The Italian army is preparing to face a great and imminent struggle to which the enemy is bringing up enormous forces and material.

INTENSE FIRING BETWEEN COAST AND BECELAERE.

FRUITLESS ATTACKS N. E OF ASIAGO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 19.
Recd. 11 p.m., Nov. 20.

A wireless German official communiqué says:—Between the coast and Becelaere firing has been of great intensity. The enemy made fruitless, but repeated attacks north-east of Asiago.

ANGLO-AMERICAN SILVER PURCHASE.

FIVE MILLION TO BE ALLOCATED TO STABILISE RUPEE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 19.
Recd. 11 p.m., Nov. 20.

In connection with the Washington message regarding the control of the silver market the New York correspondent of the "Financial News" states that Great Britain and America have agreed to purchase a hundred million ounces of silver from American producers, of which America will take forty million and Britain sixty million, of which five million monthly will be for India to stabilise the rupee.

FIGHT IN HELIGOLAND.

GERMAN DESTROYERS SUNK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 19.
Recd. 8 a.m., Nov. 20.

Travellers from Germany state that one and possibly two German destroyers were lost in the fight in the Heligoland Bight. Most of the crew were lost.

FIVE ENEMY SUBMARINES DESTROYED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 19.
Recd. 12 noon, Nov. 20.

Mr. Lloyd George to-day announced that we destroyed five submarines on Saturday.

ENTRY OF TEA INTO NEUTRAL COUNTRIES.

QUESTION IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 19.
Recd. 1-25 a.m. Nov. 21.

In the House of Commons Mr. Lough drew attention to the voyage of the neutral steamer Fionia from Shanghai to Copenhagen with 596 thousand pounds of China tea and suggested that such quantities of tea should not be allowed freely to enter neutral countries adjoining Germany.

Lord Robert Cecil replied that free entry of such goods into Denmark was not allowed; goods were only permitted to proceed if Britain was satisfied that they were required for home consumption and guarantees against re-export from Denmark were given.

BRITISH OFFENSIVE IN FLANDERS.

POSITIONS IMPROVED NEAR PASSCHENDAELE.

THREE ENEMY MACHINES BROUGHT DOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 20.
Recd. 3-15 p.m., Nov. 20.

Last night's British communiqué says we improved our positions slightly during the night north-westward of Passchendaele and repulsed an attack against certain advanced posts north-east of the Polygon Wood.

The machine-guns this morning caught the other parties approaching south-eastward of Poelcapelle and the majority were killed or taken prisoners. The enemy raided our trenches last night eastward of Gouzeacourt.

Three hostile machines were brought down on Sunday and one driven down. One of ours is missing.

AMERICAN REPORT ON WEST FRONT.

TRAINING OF U. S. NATIONAL ARMY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.
Recd. 8 a.m., Nov. 20.

Mr. Baker in his weekly communiqué says:—Heavy artillery preparation in two sectors on the British and French fronts presages further offensive. The training of the American National Army is progressing rapidly. Its morale is excellent.

THREATENED STRIKE OF CARDIFF RAILWAYMEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 19.
Recd. 4-40 p.m., Nov. 20.

The railwaymen of Cardiff district have decided to strike unless their wages are increased by a pound weekly within a week.

PREMIER'S PARIS SPEECH.

(Continued from page 7.)

draw a single syllable of his Paris speech. He strongly and categorically asserted that no soldiers in any war had the strategical position less interfered with by politicians. Soldiers had never got more consistent and more substantial backing from politicians than they received in 1917. He did not mean backing in speeches. That was no substitute for shells. There had been only two occasions on which he had acted against the advice of soldiers in this war. Once was with regard to the big gun programme when they thought he was manufacturing too many and they would be unable to man them and the second case was when he pressed upon soldiers the appointment of a civilian to reorganise the railways behind the lines.

POLICY AND STRATEGY.

Policy and strategy were inextricably interwoven and those trying to separate them and foster disunion were traitors. Whether it was done for personal rancour or political envy it was equally treasonable. Are we, he said, to tolerate men in this country who from a purely political and personal reason disseminate distrust and jealousy of France in the breasts of Englishmen? We are here to stop that here and now.

FATE OF FRANCE.

Poor France trampled upon, for ever bereaved of so many of her sons, her richest provinces torn from her, wants nothing except emancipation from the deadly menace that has threatened her for half a century. I do hope that whatever happens they will keep their hands, tongues and pens from trying to foster suspicion, jealousy and distrust between France and ourselves. If we act together I do not fear what may happen. I see anxieties on the horizon. I have never concealed these. It is better to tell people what is happening. But no anxieties can modify the conviction that only two things could defeat us. If the submarine menace had wrenched the freedom of the seas our hopes would have seen shattered. But I have no further fear of the submarine. We are on its track. On Saturday, we destroyed five of these pests. (Loud cheers.) The only other danger is the lack of unity. I will support every scheme that helps to a real and lasting victory, that will bring peace to a bleeding world. (Loud cheers.)

Sir E. Carson repudiated the suggestion that there was any whittling down in proposals to secure a closer co-operation. The agreement made at Rapallo would be adhered to as one of the most solemn undertakings entered into during the war.

Subsequently the debate lapsed. The feeling in lobby is unanimous that difficulty is over.

A PERSONAL TRIUMPH FOR MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 20.
Recd. 4-40 p.m. Nov. 20.

The papers are practically unanimous that yesterday's debate was a personal triumph for Mr. Lloyd George who has rarely shown such persuasive power in dissipating any apprehension of political crisis. His explanations of the working of the new Council have satisfied those who doubted its practicability. Tributes paid to Mr. Asquith's moderation.

HIGH COURT.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

EXEMPTIONS TO JURYMEN IN I. D. F.

When his Lordship the Hon. Sir F. C. O. Beaman took his seat on the bench the Advocate-General who appeared instructed by the public prosecutor said to the Court that he had to argue a point with reference to the exemption from serving on the jury claimed by certain jurors on the strength of the Resolution of the Bombay Government exempting from service on the jury those members of the Indian Defence Force who were undergoing preliminary training or were doing four drills a week. The Advocate-General read the provisions in the Criminal Procedure Code and the High Court Rules referring to exemptions and said that the latter applied only to military officers who drew full pay. He further said that the Resolution of the Bombay Government above referred to, applied only to the Presidency of Bombay and not to Bombay City. Hence members of the I.D.F. who were undergoing preliminary training or four days drill were not entitled to claim exemption owing to that circumstance.

His Lordship said that he agreed with the Advocate General that such members of the I. D. F. were not entitled to claim such exemption, but he would favourably consider each application for exemption on its merits.

A BATCH OF EIGHT CASES.

The fifth criminal sessions commenced its sittings to-day. His Lordship took his seat on the bench at 10-30 a.m. and was accompanied by the Sheriff of Bombay and the Chief Presidency Magistrate. There were eight cases on the calender of prisoners, of which one was for murder, two for administering stupefying drug with intent to commit theft and theft, two for rape, one for grievous hurt to a public servant, one for cheating and abetment of forgery and one for theft in a building. With regard to the last offence, the accused Govind Narayan, who was an old offender, pleaded guilty and was sentenced by his Lordship to seven years' rigorous imprisonment. The trial of the accused Misrimal Sakhraj for administering stupefying drug to a Marwadi lad was then proceeded with.

ADMINISTERING A STUPEFYING DRUG

King-Emperor v. Misrimal Sakhraj.

The accused a Hindu, 18 years old, was charged with administering "dhatura" to one Premchand Mulchand, a Marwadi boy, with intent to commit theft, and committing theft of certain ornaments.

Mr. V. G. Dalvi appeared for the Crown.

The case for the Crown was as follows:—The accused was a broker in sovereigns doing business in "Javeri Bazaar". On the 20th of September last at about 7 p.m. he went to a shop at Mambadevi, where Premchand lived with his uncle. At that time Premchand had on his person certain ornaments of the value of Rs. 115-4-0. The accused proposed to Premchand that they should go out together, but Premchand refused saying that it was too late. The accused, however, induced him to go out with him by saying that they would return within half an hour and by offering him the temptation of going to a tea-shop. They went to a tea-shop where the accused gave the boy a cup of tea. Very soon after having the tea the boy complained of dizziness. The accused then took him outside and before they had proceeded far the boy became unconscious. At about four o'clock the next morning, the boy's uncle and a servant found the boy lying in the shop in a comatose condition. He had no ornaments on his person. He was promptly taken to a Parsi doctor who examined him and found that he was suffering from the effects of some stupefying drug such as "dhatura". He prescribed some medicine and advised the uncle to inform the police. The boy regained consciousness at about seven o'clock in the evening and then he narrated all that had happened to him before he became unconscious. The accused was in consequence, arrested by the police. He took the police to a house at Bheendy Bazaar and from under the staircase he removed some coal-bags and produced the ornaments which the boy had on his person the previous evening.

The accused's defence was that he knew nothing about the matter and had never taken the boy out with him the previous evening.

FIVE YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT

The jury returned a verdict of guilty on both the charges. On the first charge by a majority of six to three and on the second, unanimously. His Lordship sentenced the accused to five years' imprisonment on the first charge and one year's imprisonment on the second charge, the sentences to run concurrently.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

SOBHAGCHAND NAGINCHAND & CO.

APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE.

In the matter of Sobhagchand Naginchand, Naginchand Javerchand, Savaichand Surchand, Fakirchand Ghelabhai, Insolvents

and

Mahomed Haji Essak Elias and Gordhandas Khatao, Opposing Creditors.

(Before Justice Marten.)

This was an application by the four insolvents for their discharge. These four insolvents were partners in the firm of Sobhagchand Naginchand and Co., and did huge business in buying and exporting pearls to Europe. The business of the firm lasted from 1910 to 1913, when owing to heavy liabilities the first and second insolvents were adjudicated insolvents on the 1st of November, 1913 and the third and fourth on the 19th of November 1913. After their adjudication the insolvents took no steps to file their schedule and on the 15th of May 1914 the Official Assigne took out a rule which was made absolute on the 3rd of June, 1914. It was then that the insolvents filed their schedule when the firm's total liabilities were shown at Rs. 12,000,000 and assets at Rs. 9,89,000. Assets when realised by the Official Assignee came to Rs. 8,000 and although the firm was doing large business in pearls, the Official Assignee did not find a single 'pearl among their assets. The insolvents' public examination commenced in September 1914 and lasted for nearly three months. In his report the Official Assignee stated that the insolvents' assets were not of the value of 4 annas in the rupee. Besides, he found that the insolvents did not keep any stock books, did not keep profit and loss accounts and did not any balance sheets. The Official Assignee therefore found them guilty under sections c, d and f of section 39 of the Provincial Insolvency Act.

Mr. Bahadurji appeared for the insolvents.

Mr. Kanga appeared for Gordhandas Khatao the opposing creditors.

Mr. Kanga on behalf of the opposing creditors argued the facts and arguments stated above and asked his Lordship to refuse the insolvents their discharge.

Mr. Kanga supported Mr. Bahadurji.

INSOLVENTS' PLEA.

All the insolvents appeared in person. The first and fourth insolvents stated that they were young and were not taking active part in the business. The third insolvent stated that although he was a partner, the whole business was carried on by Naginchand Zaverchand, the second insolvent. The second insolvent stated that he learnt only then what the Official Assignee had said in his report and prayed that he should be granted his discharge.

INTERIM PROTECTION FOR THREE MONTHS GRANTED.

His Lordship delivered a long judgment and said that under the peculiar circumstances of the case, he should refuse the insolvents their discharge. But it would be unfair not to grant them interim protection for a short period as they appeared in person and would be taken unawares. Besides, as they were allowed to trade under certain conditions, (viz. to render proper accounts of all they earned) and as they had not satisfied these conditions, his Lordship would grant them interim protection for three months only, at the expiration of which his Lordship would after hearing all the parties consider whether to extend the order for interim protection. Costs were to come out of the assets, if any.

APPELLATE SIDE.

PROPERTY IN FOREIGN TERRITORY.

SWAMINARAYAN TEMPLE CASE.

Acharya Shri Shripadprasadji Biharilal.
vs.
Mohanlal Lallubhai and 40 others.
Before the Chief Justice and Justice Batchelor.

This was an appeal against the order of Mr. B. C. Kennedy, District Judge of Ahmedabad. In this suit a Receiver was appointed by the District Court of Ahmedabad to receive the revenues with certain exceptions payable to the Acharya in his capacity of head of the Vadtal Diocese of the Swaminarayan religion. The receiver having complained that through the action of the defendant Shripatiprasadji and his servant, the fourth defendant, he had been obstructed in getting certain properties of the temple into its possession, Notice was issued by the District Court to the said defendants to show cause for such action. They had appeared and the District Court passed the following order.

A RECALCITRANT DEFENDANT.

The District Judge in his order states. I therefore declare that the defendants 1 and 4 have disobeyed the orders of the Court and have interfered with the Receiver and I admonish them that it is their duty to instruct the Kotharis and other employees of the Bhandars situated outside the jurisdiction whether in or out of British India, allow the Receiver to take inventory of the properties of all kinds in or attached to such Bhandars and if necessary to take possession from time to time of any immoveable property and to furnish accounts of disposal of all property between the dates of the Order appointing the Receiver and full compliance and that it is their duty in case any obstacle is raised to the execution of this order by third parties beyond the jurisdiction of the Court, themselves on demand by the Receiver to call for from the Kotharis of the Bhandars situated outside the jurisdiction for such inventories and accounts and information as the Receiver, subject to the further orders of the Court, may require and to communicate this to the Receiver to require Kotharis or other employees to bring to Vadtal and deliver to the Receiver taxes, which it may appear from such accounts or inventories to be such that it vests in the Receiver under the orders of the Court appointing him and I adjourn further orders in respect of the continuancy of this application for one fortnight and I direct that within that time this is to obstruct the Receiver as stated in para 9, 10, 11 of the Receiver's Report or so further couse and direct that in the interim payment due by the Receiver to the defendants under the Receivership order from the funds of the institution be stayed.

APPEAL DISMISSED WITH COSTS.

The Chief Justice in delivering the judgment observed:—In this case it is found that the defendants No. 1 and 4 have disobeyed the orders of the Court with reference to the facilities to be allowed—to the Receiver for getting possession of the property subject to the jurisdiction of the Court and accordingly the District Judge on the 12th December, 1916, made an order which, so far as we can see, only affects the moveable property of the institution in the Native States and does not affect the disposal of any immoveable property in the Native States. That order upon the representation of the first defendant the Acharya, was modified by the learned Judge on the 31st January, 1917, and by way of putting pressure upon this recalcitrant defendant the learned Judge ordered that interim payments which were directed to be made to him should be suspended till the orders of the Court were fully carried out. It appears, however, that the interim suspension has not been carried out in its entirety, if it has been carried out at all. It appears to us that after the modification of the 31st January, 1917, the 1st defendant had no reasonable cause for complaint against the order of the District Judge. It is clear that the last clause of the order refers to the offer attached to the Ex 406 and relates to inspection being given at the place where the books of accounts are lodged in the different Native States. That order for inspection is in no violation of the understanding arrived at when the first appeal against the order for the appointment of a Receiver was before this Court. The question then was as to inspection of all the books of account. The last paragraph of the order of the 31st January relates only to books of account for the year immediately preceding the year in which the Receiver was appointed that is to say, books of account started since the institution of the suit. It appears to us that the direction given by the District Judge in that behalf is not only very reasonably but in accordance with the offer made by the defendant himself. We affirm the order and dismiss the appeal with costs."

Mr. Konga with Mr. I. N. Mehta instructed by Messrs. Mehta, Daipatram and Lalji appeared for the appellant.

Mr. Jinnah with Mr. T. R. Desai and Messrs. Pandya and Co., for respondents No. 1 to 3, 6, 8, 10 to 17, 19 to 27, 30 to 35 and 39 and 41.

Messrs. Amin and Desai and Mr. M. H. Vakil for respondents Nos. 9-37-38.

Mr. T. R. Desai appeared for the receiver.

ALLEGED NEWSPAPER DEFAMATION.

CASE COMPOUNDED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, the notice matter came up in which at the instance of Mr. Dinshah Jamshedji Javeri, an Abkari Inspector, Mr. F. P. Talyarkhan, editor, and Ardeshir B. Dubash, printer of the "Rast Goftar," were called upon to show cause why summons should not be issued against them for defamation.

Mr. Godinho appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Indrajit for the respondents.

Mr. Godinho at the outset said that since the issue of the notice, the respondents had published an explanation in the issue of the "Rast Goftar" of the 18th November, and the complainant being satisfied with the explanation did not wish to proceed with the matter.

The case was marked compounded and the notice discharged.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY IN BOMBAY.

MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEE ASSAULTED AND ROBBED.

Sambhu Mahadeo, a muccadum in the drainage department of the Bombay Municipality, reports to the Police that he was returning home along Bellasis Road about 7 p.m., on Monday, when an unknown person threw snuff in his face and at the same time another person struck him on the head with a stick from behind. This rendered him semi-conscious, when Rs. 180 in currency notes were stolen from inside his coat pocket.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

MR. SAMSON'S CLAIM FOR SALARY.

A meeting of the City Improvement Trust was held yesterday, Mr. W. C. Shepherd presiding. Consideration was given to a letter from the Trust solicitors intimating that Mr. Justice Beaman had decreed Mr. D. J. Samson's claim for salary and Provident Fund in his favour; the solicitors added that if an appeal was desired application for copy of judgment, etc. should be made at once. The Board authorised the Chairman to consult counsel as to whether an appeal should be filed or not.

STORAGE OF CINEMA FILMS.

The Board considered the following motion by Mr. A. M. Tod:

"To consider the advisability of inserting a clause in Trust leases prohibiting the storage of cinematograph films or articles of like nature in any building of which a portion is to be occupied as dwellings."

Mr. Tod said it was not only their duty to take steps in the matter, but it was also good business to do so.

Sir Ibrahim said it would be better to insert a clause in future leases prohibiting the storage of films in occupied buildings. But the Government was already going to introduce legislation in this direction, and it was no use asking for a report either from the chairman, or a committee. The Municipal Act would cover all buildings, and there was no necessity for separate action.

After some further discussion the resolution was withdrawn.

A DISCUSSION IN CAMERA.

The question of a general retainer was then considered.

Sir Dinshaw Wacha said he could not understand why this matter should be considered private. Counsel were like ordinary men.

The Chairman said this subject had always been treated as private and he would leave it to the Board whether the discussion should be open to the Press or not.

As the majority were in favour of the suggestion made by the chairman, the reporters were asked to withdraw.

A GOA LOTTERY TICKET.

CHARGE OF CHEATING AND THEFT.

On the argument of a notice issued by Mr. Khairaj at the instance of Mr. A. F. Martin who charged one Joseph Rodrigues, a man in charge of the shop of Rodrigues and Souza of Dhobitalao, with cheating and theft in respect of lottery ticket no 593 of the 11th Drawing of the Santa Casa de Misericordia of Goa, Mr. Binning instructed by Mr. Andrade of Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia & Co., appeared in support of the notice and Mr. Godinho to show cause before Mr. Oliveira, the third Prsidency Magistrate yesterday. The accused denied all knowledge of the ticket in question though he admitted having at 5-30 p.m. on the 21st Oct. last gone to complainant's shop. His worship ordered a sumons to issue.

INDIANS' FITNESS FOR HOME RULE.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—I wish to give you a short outline on the subject of the Indian, the Anglo-Indian, and the European, which will give you some idea of the three principal races of India, and which will also I hope serve to give you some insight as to why I have come to think better of the Indian, and as to why I now wish to join the Home Rule League and to speak up on the subject of the need for Home Rule, and the benefits which India would derive from it.

My reasons for supporting the need for Home Rule for India are briefly given in the following passages.

I find the Indian from experience to be a man of mild temperament simple living habits, and unswerving loyalty to the Crown.

His mild temperament may be best described in the fact that no matter on what subject he may speak he is never excited, and will continue to speak in the same quiet way; I mean by this to say that as a politician he would not give way to anger, and so would not be led away by prejudice to come to a hasty decision but would give his decision in a calm and well considered attitude of mind beneficial to all parties present.

His simple living habits would enable him always to keep in good health, and would prevent as in the case of the Anglo-Indian, and European his continued need for vacations from office, and would thus enable him to be a better politician than either of the two other races, and consequently a man better suited for the great matter of the controlling of India.

Lastly, and, if I may say, greatest of all his qualities, his unswerving loyalty to the Crown would exactly fit him to be the best soldier in the Indian Empire, and one who would fight to the death in defence of his native land.—Yours, etc.,

GEORGE SADLER

125, Frere Road, Fort,
Bombay, Nov. 18.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION

Bombay, Nov. 20.

	Rs.
Cash Certificates	2154-8
Total up to date	23,84,939-8

LONG STAPLE COTTON.

INTRODUCTION IN CENTRAL PROVINCES

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Nov. 19.

The Cotton Committee resumed its sittings in the Secretariat at Nagpur, Mr. Mackenna presiding. The first witness examined was the Hon. Mr. F. G. Sly, C.S.I., Commissioner of Nagpur. Mr. Sly stated that in his opinion the present policy of the Agricultural Department in pushing roseum cotton was sound. There was no ground for hoping that the Agricultural Department could introduce long-staple cotton with the qualities of good yield, early maturing and a high ginning percentage. Efforts in this direction have been going on for fifty years, but the problem had not been solved. A very large number of varieties of American cotton and of long-staple cotton from other parts of India had been tried in the Central Provinces without success. The only line of work which had never been pushed was hybridization. He doubted whether it was possible to grow long-staple cotton on the light soils of Chattisgarh. The great difficulty, which stood in the way, was the character of the cultivator, who was not enterprising and whose standard of cultivation was not high. The labour question was also a difficult one. He doubted whether the appointment of a cotton specialist for the whole of India was really required and thought that the money might be better spent in employing botanists in limited areas each working in his own charge.

DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL FARMS.

The Hon. Mr. Dyer, Third Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, was next examined. He gave evidence in regard to the policy, which had been decided on in the Central Provinces administration with regard to the district agricultural farms and mentioned that the object was that as soon as funds became available and the expansion of the agricultural staff rendered it possible, to establish a farm in each district for the purpose of seed testing, seed production, demonstration and instruction in the cotton areas. The size of these farms would be about one hundred acres.

CULTIVATION OF TREE COTTON.

In the afternoon H. Frederickson of the Rajnandgaon Bengal Nagpur Mills, was examined. He said that his mills had ceased to use Hinganghat Bani, as this variety had practically disappeared. He now imported the long-staple cotton used in his mills from outside the Central Provinces. He had himself experimented with Hinganghat, Tinnevelly and Buri, but found them unsuccessful. He was more hopeful about the prospects of Cambodia under irrigation in Chattisgarh. He thought that tree cottons ought to be tried again. The failure of extensive experiments made in 1904-5 had prevented any further experiment, but he considered that if they were grown on properly drained land and sheltered from the wind they could produce as much as four pounds of cotton per tree, i.e., 400 trees to an acre would give a total outturn of 1,600 pounds of cotton, one inch to one and one-eighth inch in staple.

A BARODA SENSATION.

(From a Correspondent.)

BARODA, Nov. 18.

Mr. Bhailal Manekbai, a Graduate of the Bombay University, inflicted severe wounds upon his wife's throat with a knife at about 12 p.m., yesterday. The wife is a fourteen-year old girl named Kamala (or Babu), who is the daughter of Mr. Jivanlal Jagidas Morarjiwala. The couple, who resided in the Navi Pole, were not on good terms with one another from the beginning, and it is said that the girl was threatened by her husband many a time. The girl was at once sent to the Lady Dufferin Hospital, from which place she was brought back to her father's house to-day. The accused is in custody.

DADABHOY MEMORIAL FUND.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—The correspondence appearing this day under the initials "S. B. M." and what he writes therein strongly reminds me of the Gujarati proverb which says, "it is not so much the idol as the priest that draws audience to the temple."

Will the "priest,"—in this case the Committee appointed to collect funds—say, what has he done to draw audience?

Your correspondent exhorts you in your editorial capacity to take this subject in your cognizance and arouse the Indian patriots to their sense of duty to the deceased. May I appeal to you to turn your editorial searchlight on the genesis of the Committee appointed—I advisedly do not say by the public—to collect the funds and to expose how certain gentlemen who were not known to be in sympathy with the teaching of the deceased were put on the Committee, thus making their presence an insult to the memory of the deceased, and how others who should have been there by virtue of their right were omitted. Those who were present at the public meeting know this.

If the Committee still desires to raise funds commensurate with the importance of the deceased, it should prune itself of certain of its members and graft others, and consult Messrs. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, S. G. Banker, Umar Sobani, Motilal Narandas Dalal and Narandas Purshotum, who I understand have collected in Diwali week about Rs. 35,000 by way of donations and life membership to the Home Rule League and have thus raised a fitting memorial to the father of Swaraj

Unless this is done, and it is also declared what form the memorial will take, and an assurance given that money collected will not be sent out of the country for a statute, I think to expect the public to subscribe to the fund, is to misread and misunderstand what the late Mr. Dadabhoy taught.—Yours, etc.,

LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE.

Bombay, Nov. 20.

CALCUTTA INDO-EUROPEAN SCHEME.

SECOND CONFERENCE PROPOSED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 20.

The full text of the joint European and Indian memorial to the Viceroy and the Secretary of State already summarised is now issued here. Attached to it are important letters from Sir Hugh Bray, President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Sir A. Birkmyre, President, the European Association, and Mr. C. R. Das well-known Calcutta lawyer. Sir Hugh Bray in the course of his letter while declining to speak as representing the Chamber of Commerce, says that as a private individual the proposals seem to him to offer a fair basis for a scheme of constitutional change which should mark a great advance on the road to representative Government for this country, and should at the same time afford protection for the minorities who are at present feeling anxiety on the subject. Sir A. Birkmyre in the course of his letter says the note undoubtedly creates a new situation and calls for the careful consideration of the European Association. He adds that he is endeavouring to arrange for a second conference in Calcutta for the discussion of the scheme, if possible before Mr. Montagu's arrival here. Mr. Das says that all parties should co-operate and try and come to a common understanding.

THE CALCUTTA SCHEME.

CONDEMNED BY MADRAS LEADERS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Nov. 19.

Regarding the agreement arrived at between certain members of the Indian and European communities in Calcutta about the scheme of constitutional changes, a statement is published here under the signature of Sir S. Subramania Iyer, Dewan Bahadur V. P. Madhavarao, C.I.E., Mrs. Annie Besant, Mr. S. Kasturiranga Iyengar, Dewan Bahadur L. A. Govindaraghava Iyer, Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, the Hon. Mr. Sreenivasa Sastri, Hon. Mr. V. K. Ramanajachariar, the Hon. Mr. M. Ramchandra Rao, and the Hon. Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao. The following is from the statement:—

The conflict between this Scheme and that of the Congress is so patent that it is unnecessary to dilate upon it. It will not in any sense constitute a real step towards Self-Government. On the other hand, it is not only to postpone but impede the attainment of Self-Government within any reasonable time. Its only effect will be to put off the consideration of real reforms by the only authority that should settle them, viz., the Imperial Parliament. Moreover, the inevitable failure of this clumsy and unworkable scheme would throw an almost insuperable obstacle in the way of constitutional changes of a serious character. It would place Indians in a position of great responsibility without power and would then point to their failure as a proof of their incapacity. We have considered it our duty to publish this statement of our views, having regard to the announcement that an attempt will be made to induce the Congress to consider the scheme.

CALCUTTA SIGNATORIES.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 20.

With reference to the agreement on the constitutional question between Europeans and Indians, the following names of gentlemen who have signed the agreement are now announced for publication:—Bijoy Chand Mahatap, (Maharaj Dhiraj of Burdwan), Kshannish Chandra Ray, (Maharaja Bahadur of Nadia), Girijanath Roy (Maharajah Bahadur of Dinajpur), Sir Prodyat Kumar Tagore, Sir K. G. Gupta, Nawab Serajul Islam, Rajah Kisori Lal Goswami, Messrs. Provash Chander Mitter, Surendranath Chunder Mitter, Surrendranath Roy, Bhobendra Chunder Roy, G. B. Gregson, G. Hennessy, W. H. Arden Wood, W. T. Grice, A. R. Murray, R.L.B. Pall, James E. Roy, A. D. Pickford, M. Crawford, J. Wyness, W. H. Phelps, W. R. Rae, A. W. C. Chaplain, W. A. Ironside, A. J. Pugh, S. R. Das, B. C. Mitter, R. D. Mehta, S. C. Roy Chaudhuri, Amulya Dhone Addy, T. P. Ghose, Shib Shikareswar Roy, A. Sahrawardy, K. B. Dutt, Bijoy Chatterjee, H. D. Bose, C. C. Ghose, B. L. Mitter, R. C. Bannerjee.

THE FRENCH LOAN.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the new Loan about to be issued by the French Government, I venture to hand you herewith the substance of a cable which I have received from my Head Office in Paris giving details of the issue and I shall feel very much obliged if you will kindly call attention to the same in a forthcoming issue of your valued paper.

The Loan which is inconvertible for 25 years, will be issued at 4 per cent. at the rate of Frs. 68.60 for 100 francs face value; it will be opened on 26th instant and closed on December 16th next.

Interest is payable quarterly, the first coupon will be due on 16th December next, and therefore the yield of interest works out at 5.917 per cent., or a little better than 5 29/32 per cent.

Subscriptions from India will be allotted in full.

The Loan is not limited to any amount, and is free of all French taxes whatsoever.

It is scarcely necessary to add that I shall be happy to transfer to Paris sums received from anyone wishing to subscribe, and with my thanks in anticipation for calling the attention of the numerous readers of your valuable columns.—Yours, etc.,

W. J. WATSON.

Comptoir National D'Escompte De Paris,
Bombay, Nov. 19.

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RUSSIAN ARMY.

BOLSHEVISM V. DISCIPLINE.

INTERESTING SIDELIGHTS.

Exploited by the Bolshevik extremists, the revolutionary movement was largely directed against discipline in the Army and Navy. A disorganized force of armed men promised impunity for Socialistic experiments. Herein the Bolsheviks and their Socialist friends were equally interested; both feared the possibility of a popular reaction backed by disciplined troops. But disorganization also promised a cessation of hostilities, an inglorious, dishonourable, but early peace. The Bolsheviks openly avowed this purpose in order to capture the ear of the ignorant masses who were tired of the war. Their Socialist allies were not so rash. They realized that a separate peace was beyond the range of practical politics; that it meant a voluntary surrender to Germany, and that the nation would never assent to and would never forgive such an act of treachery. Besides, a separate peace would involve the immediate and disorderly demobilization of all Russia's armed forces, with consequences that appalled the imagination. Thus we find the Socialists consciously aiding and abetting disorganization in their own selfish interest, yet, moved by similar motives, repudiating one of its logical consequences—a dishonourable peace. This lack of a straightforward policy among the Socialists has enabled the Bolsheviks to carry on their propaganda with almost uninterrupted success.

In previous articles some idea has been given of the overthrow of discipline by Prikaz (Order of the Day) No. 1 and the Declaration of Soldiers' Rights. The one was the work of the Bolsheviks, or extremists, in the Soviet (Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates); the other was the enactment issued by M. Kerensky, sanctioning the Bolshevik order to the troops and aggravating some of its worst features. Ostensibly intended for the Petrograd garrison, the Prikaz was circulated by Bolshevik agencies throughout the country. It was not signed and bore no indication of origin; but it was printed in the form of an order—that was quite sufficient to impress the ignorant troops and seamen with a firm belief in its genuineness. Any attempt on the part of officers to discredit it provoked suspicion against them and only served the Bolshevik purpose: to sow discord between the officers and their men.

WORK OF THE AGITATORS.

Prikaz No. 1 laid down the principle that, all men being equal, the soldier and sailor owed no obedience to anybody who had been appointed to command him; that, in short, respect and obedience could not be enforced. It was a dangerous doctrine, tempting to the primitive peasant who had been serving with the colours; it appealed with overwhelming force to the scarce-disciplined garrisons and reserve troops in the rear. The crews of the Baltic and Black Sea Fleets succumbed to it. But in the Army and Navy alike, the full effect of the campaign against discipline became manifest only when Bolshevik agitators appeared in person to stimulate insubordination. For this reason the Petrograd garrison and its immediate neighbours at Kronstadt and Vyborg and the fleet at Helsingfors took the prikaz disease first and in the most virulent form. Immediately after its appearance they stopped saluting their officers; a few hours later they began to tear off insignia of rank, disarm officers, beat and kill them. Regimental messes were invaded and wrecked, and military stores plundered. Hundreds of thousands of deserters disorganized railway traffic. Soldiers monopolized the tramways. Soldiers usurped the municipal franchise. Russia became a military Bedlam, in which the Cossacks and the cavalry tried to introduce a semblance of order.

The Committee system was accepted by the Moderates as a "necessary evil." Once the authority of officers had been destroyed there remained no other way of keeping the men together and preserving a semblance of organization. Then came the natural tendency to elect officers. The men felt the need of some authority. In their villages they had been accustomed to elect the *starosta*, or elder; they were electing representatives to the Soviet, which was wielding the civil power; why should they not also elect the military executive? This method was adopted by the troops in the rear. Subalterns became not only regimental commanders, but even commanders-in-chief of whole military districts. At the front it was more difficult. The elective system encountered opposition from the High Command backed up by the Provisional Government. Even the Soviet had to admit that officers and generals who were on active service at the front should not be dismissed by their men and others elected in their places. Nevertheless, the men did frequently dismiss their commanders often as a result of calumny in the committees, and in some cases maltreated and even murdered them.

A "LESSER EVIL."

To cope with this tendency the Committee system, applied at first in smaller units, was extended to the divisional, corps, army, and front organizations. The Northern front, being nearest to Petrograd and, therefore, the first to feel the influence of the revolutionary propaganda, acquired this development of the committees before the other armies and fronts. Through these various committees it was hoped to create a new contact between the higher command and the ranks. The moderate members of the Coalition Government supported this course as the "lesser evil," trusting to the future to restore things to a normal state. They were encouraged by the numerous elections of officers as members of the committees.

These seemed to indicate a stout confidence on the part of the men towards their officers. As a matter of fact, they were not always due to such motives. The men felt their own utter incapacity to deal with committee work. They also had their doubts as to the legality of the committees, and thought it would be better to have the officers implicated. Very soon it became evident to the officer-members that they were the tools of the Balshevik wire-pullers, and that a systematic watch was kept upon their actions. They lived in an atmosphere of mistrust and suspicion. Very few were able to escape its deadening influence. The exceptions were men who exercised a natural gift of carrying an audience with them. An officer's record in battle or other high personal qualities counted for little. Stump oratory, witticisms, and repartee were the main requisites. Many of the best officers would not stoop to such methods of acquiring popularity. Some—a very few—good men thought it worth while. Others, less scrupulous, basely avowing Bolshevik doctrines, used their influence for selfish purposes. This minority did incalculable harm. It is not an exaggeration to say that the worst mutinies in the Army and Navy were invariably directed by such officers.

A SCAPEGOAT.

Among those who "thought it worth while" we must include Generals Brusiloff, Tcheremisoff, and Verkhovsky. The first, at the very outbreak of the Revolution, made obeisance to the mob of soldiers who surrounded his headquarters. He was rewarded with the post of generalissimo when General Alexeieff had found it impossible to reconcile his sense of honour and duty with the revolutionary experiments adopted by M. Kerensky. And when the latter's efforts to induce the Committee-led armies to assume the offensive proved fruitful only of disaster, General Brusiloff became the scapegoat. General Tcheremisoff led his corps to short-lived victory in July last. He is now valiantly trying to restore fighting efficiency among the armies of the Northern front. General Verkhovsky is going to demobilize one-third of the troops. That is a move in the right direction. But it is not a remedy against the evils of the Committee system. Practically every General of any note in the Army was opposed to the Committee system in principle, and retired or was dismissed. Some re-entered the service as volunteers. The veteran General Irmanoff, whose command of the Third Caucasian Corps had illustrated some of the most brilliant pages in the history of the war, became a simple private. Thousands of officers sought to exchange into the Allied Armies.

General Korniloff tried to paralyse the evils of the Committee system by establishing the death penalty and, with the aid of the Cossacks under General Kaledin, to restore order in the country. But the Cossack hosts could not be assembled in time and the Bolsheviks were able to disorganize the movement. General Korniloff's plan has failed . . for the moment. It will have to be carried out before Russia's armed forces and her internal economy revert to a normal state. A strong authority must arise which shall disperse the Bolsheviks. Once their disintegrating power is eliminated the Committee system will lose its dangerous features and rapidity decline. Not till then.

WOMEN'S BATTALIONS.

Unable to apply a remedy, the moderate Socialists encouraged palliatives in the formation of "shock" or "death" battalions, composed of male and female volunteers. These units were to lead the attack and to shame the conscripted troops into a sense of duty. It is to the credit of Russian manhood and womanhood that such devoted people were forthcoming. But what could they do against the all-pervading advocacy of selfishness and cowardice? In action they were the first to suffer, and there was no one to fill up their depleted ranks. The average peasant does not approve of "volunteers." In his primitive conception of military service the "volunteer" must be either a fool or a person who has nothing to lose. One of the women's battalions going into action was deserted by its flanking units. The men belonging to these units held a pacifist meeting behind the lines while the women were fighting against desperate odds and then cheered the survivors as they withdrew from their untenable positions.

Fraternization with the enemy caused after the Bolshevik experiment had been tried without advancing the cause of peace. The Austrians and Germans had taken advantage of these brotherly demonstrations to note down the position of all machine-gun and artillery emplacements and to lay telephone wires to their agents behind the Russian lines. Russian batteries no longer have to protect themselves with a ring of barbed wire against their own infantry. The latter no longer open fire upon them or charge at them with the bayonet when they bombard the enemy. But fighting efficiency is still at a low ebb among the men at the front—the "death" battalions holds a monopoly—and must so remain until discipline is restored. Even then we cannot expect the armies at the front to fight without reserves. And the reserves are mostly untrained. The millions of men in the rear spend their time in idleness, gambling, engage in all sorts of trade or, failing mercantile methods, resort to plunder in order to satisfy their expensive habits, although at present they draw pay at the rate of ten roubles a month, or more than ten times the previous rate.

THE NAVAL MUTINIES.

Revolutionary unrest among the sailors assumed a particularly violent form for special reasons. The *personnel* of the fleets had suffered very few casualties during the war. The relations between officers and men were good, and should have provided a barrier to wholesale insubordination. But, in common with their Allies, the Russian seamen had been largely condemned to inaction, which is ever the most trying test of discipline. And it must be remembered that the Russian Navy was seriously affected by revolutionary propaganda in 1904-5, when mutinies broke out in the Black Sea Fleet, notably in the battleship Potemkin. These troubles were indirectly a result of Russia's naval disasters during the war with Japan. They were crushed and the leaders executed, including Lieutenant Schmidte, a revolutionary dreamer who should have had no place in a man-of-war. At the outbreak of the present Revolution the Bolsheviks took possession of the smaller warships at Helsingfors and started a wholesale mutiny by invoking vengeance for the reprisals that had been taken against the men 12 years ago. As the fleet was in winter quarters, frozen into the ice, the agitators had a free field.

The circumstances in which Admirals Viren, Nepenin, Nebolsin, and many other gallant officers were done to death, slaughtered like cattle, burned at the stake or dropped alive through holes in the ice, the loathsome orgies that were enacted over the body of their murdered Admiral by the seamen at Helsingfors, the indignities and brutality to which unfortunate widows and orphans were subjected during their search for the remains of their loved ones—these abominations were the handiwork of Petrograd agitators, aided and abetted by Finnish Socialists and German spies. Drunkenness naturally followed in the wake of mutiny. When sobered the men, aghast at what they had done, found themselves tied to their new masters by the bonds of complicity in crime, sharing their fear and hatred of authority, ever haunted by the spectre of just retribution.

Then came the committee system. The officers had no authority, but they stuck to their posts, ungrudgingly bore humiliation and contumely, risking death daily and hourly in the hope that some time their patience would be rewarded. Their efforts were partly successful. The fleet put out to sea. Some good work was done. But there has been no permanent change in the situation. Individual ships have behaved better than others. But one scoundrel in the committee could always poison a whole ship's crew. So long as the centres of seditious agitation in Kronstadt and Petrograd remained active it was impossible to count upon the men, especially as contact with these centres was preserved by means of the wireless, which was in the hands of the Bolsheviks. After a time the Black Sea Fleet caught the contagion. Admiral Kolchak, its gallant leader, was deposed by his men.

HOPEFUL SIGNS.

The leaven of class hatred and insubordination has been instilled into the minds of seamen in deadly doses. It is well that we should know the source of this evil and be reminded of some of the consequences that inevitably follow when mob rule gets the upper hand. Many others—perhaps the most grievous—cannot be mentioned here. But there is no need to despair of a recovery. The Russian seamen, like the Russian peasants, are sound at heart. Their officers are a gallant band. When the Kronstadt mutineers locked up hundreds of innocent officers in dungeons in order to hold a mock trial over them, some of the Baltic crews sent armed deputations to their rescue—and in some cases did release them. Once the Bolshevik organization is destroyed, the fleets and the armies will again become elements of strength, not of weakness and terror.

The conduct of the Russian troops in Macedonia provides us with an admirable object-lesson. They were preserved from contact with Bolshevik agitators by geographical conditions. Moreover, they were fighting side by side with Allied forces representing great and disciplined democracies. According to the words of a Russian general they were particularly impressed by the British troops. When the revolution broke out the Russians were permitted to form committees. The Government in Petrograd had so ordained. But the committees, without Bolshevik backing, could not overthrow discipline. The soldiers, proud of their new-found liberties, acted as free men should—they sought to outrival their British comrades in smartness and devotion to duty. And—according to the testimony of British officers—so they remain to this day. —"The Times."

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PROBLEMS OF THE FUTURE.

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EDUCATION OF GIRLS.

It is sufficiently clear that the middle class family will find it more difficult than ever to provide for the education of its children. But we have to face the fact that for our boys and girls to have a fair chance in the world we shall have to spend more, not less, upon their training. With the care of the boys this page is not concerned, and we may leave them with the comment that of whatever is spent the boys will certainly have more than their share. So much the worse for the girls. Now, of the girls who will grow to womanhood in the next few years, a larger proportion than ever before cannot find a career in marriage. That is part of the price of war. Another part of the price is that a great many girls who, if peace had been maintained, would have been left with adequate provision, will be compelled to earn their own living. But if a woman is to command more than bare subsistence she must have a good general education and some special training. It will be disastrous to our daughters and to the community if we allow ourselves to act on the assumption that the present abnormal conditions under which every woman with health and ordinary intelligence can earn an adequate livelihood will endure after the war. What we have to expect and prepare for is that a girl will need education just as thorough and just as practically planned as a boy's. If we leave our daughters without that equipment we shall be condemning them to fall into the miserable limbo of unskilled labour; we shall have brought them into the world that they may lead the gruesome existence of "decayed gentlewomen."

AN UNSOLVED PROBLEM.

Nothing is to be gained by vague and violent exhortations. It is a falsification of facts to pretend that the one thing necessary is to rouse parents to a sense of their responsibilities. Many of them are awake, and very uncomfortably awake, already. But with things as they are it is merely impossible for many middle-class homes to give their daughters proper education. In the first place, there are not enough secondary schools. The London area, thanks to the pioneer work of the old high-school organisations, to the endowed schools, and to the now numerous County Council seminaries, is more or less adequately provided for. But there are large districts in the outer suburbs which lack any place of secondary education for girls equipped on a modern scale. Secondly, there is the question of cost. The fees at an endowed school of the first class are something over £20 a year, at a typical County Council secondary school from £7 to £10. The great majority of middle-class parents cannot expect any help from scholarships. The open scholarships are few, and the County Council will not grant one to the children of a family with more than an exiguous income. It is plain that some limitation is fair, and assistance should be given first to those who need it most. But the standard of income does and must lead to considerable hardship. If one man has an income of £300 a year and but one child, he is better off than his neighbour with £500 a year and five children to provide for. Yet the daughter of £300 a year can win a scholarship which is not open to the five from the £500 household. How can it be expected that middle-class parents with a small fixed income should keep all their daughters at a secondary school till they are 17 or 18? If it is possible at all, it can only be done at the cost of such self-sacrifice as we ask in vain from the vast majority.

COLLEGE TRAINING.

But a secondary school alone will not fit girls for professional work. If they are to be teachers, doctors, dentists, if, as we hope and expect they will in years to come, women are to take up scientific work, as chemists, physicists, and so forth, if they are to be trained for positions of responsibility in business or administration, some sort of college career must be provided for them. That means hundreds of pounds more in fees and the cost of several years' maintenance. Let us not shirk the issue. Such expenditure will be beyond the powers of vast numbers of middle-class homes. But if middle-class girls are to maintain themselves in the conditions of comfort and culture to which they have been brought up, if they are to become valuable members of the community, making the most of their brains, and not lapse into the dreary futility of poor relations and dependents, or be condemned to the drudgery of mechanical, ill-paid, unskilled labour, they must be provided with post-scholastic training.

What is the remedy? We do not believe that any single reform will suffice. It is in the first place necessary that individually and collectively, as parents, ratepayers, taxpayers, and electors, we should realise the importance of education, and determine that we will not be satisfied till each girl has a fair chance of such training as will make the most of her capacities. Parents will have to recognise that the education of their children must be a first charge on the family revenues, and that girls have just as good a claim to their share as the boys. Finally, the State and the local authorities must see to it that the facilities for the education of girls are increased and multiplied, and so arrange their systems that neither poverty nor a hard-won and hardly-maintained family status shall debar girls from the best and most complete course at school, college and university.—The "Daily Telegraph"

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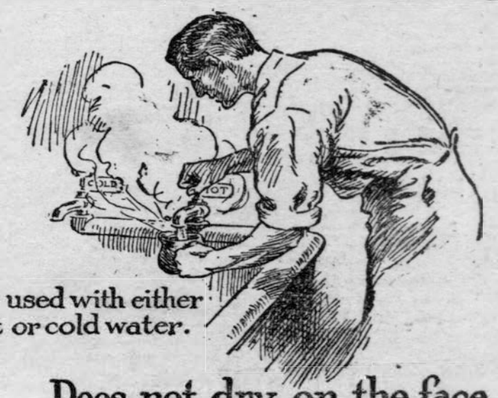

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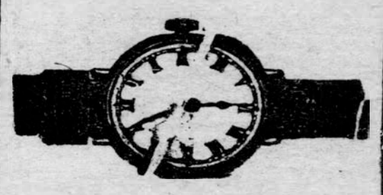

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